The Mapleton Item.

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The Timber Supply in The Central States

Hickory Especially Will Become Extinct if its Growth is not Encouraged.

No Substitute Yet for Wood.

The following article from the Philadelphia Press expresses very well the ideas of far-seeing men, on thh expedience of preserving the timber supply.

The railroad companies realize the the supply of timber suitable for ties is becoming exhausted. Some of the more progressive companies have taken the initial steps looking to the growth of fresh supplies. The carriage makers have had borne in on them the disquieting fact that there is no longer any hickory timber to be secured for shafts and spokes. It is the choice wood for ax helves and many agricultural instuments and tools, but an inferior substitute will now have to be used.

Hickory is still made use of in great quantities as hoops casks, and this use exhausts the supply of young hickory trees. It is a wasteful use, as the young tress, if allowed to grow to the size of merchantable timber, would realize one hundred-fold more to the owners. "Arboriculture" cites a case where 64,000 hickory poles were sold for hoops for $400 which it estimates would have been worth in after years $875,000 if allowed to grow until large enough to be converted into carriage wheel spokes.

Those who cut and market our trees are the least far-signted of men. A present profit, though small, is worth more in their eyes than a fortune twenty years hence. The hickory is a slow-growing tree. When open wood fires were the rule, hickory logs were the highest prized of all wood for that service. The valuable qualities of the wood, its strength, flexibility, elasticity and durability when kept dry, make the hickory a most valuable timber tree. The drain on it has exhausted the supply and the continued demand of hickory poles for hoops defeats the efforts of nature to restock the land with hickory trees.

In the reforestation of the couutry this tree should be replanted on a large scale. The shellbark and shagbark hickories make better timber than the various bitter hickories, while their fruit—the great, sweet hickory nut and the little shellbark—is greatly valued and relished by those who have the patience to obtain it from their rather forbidding shells. While our most valuable timber trees are on the point of exhaustion, we have not yet begun to feel the pinch very severely. When we do, reforestation, now urged by a few, will be recognized as a fundamental necessity, that it is the duty of the National and State governments to satisfy by every reasonable means at their command. Then, and perhaps not before, will systematic and extensive efforts be made to restore a supply of that most valuable tree, the shellbark hickory.

New Rules.

New rules were promulgated by Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust under the new food law, especially relative to fish and meats offered for sale in summer. All such food must be covered and protected from flies and insects by screens. Any meat or fish kept for sale in any other manner will be hold to be a violation of the law. This will be the first time such requirements have been laid down for the sale of such provisions, and Mr. Foust believes that it will do much toward preventing possible illness.

The lard requirements are that any foreign substance will be considered an adulteration.

As to fruit and nut ice cream, they must be true to name, no matter whether fresh or canned fruits or nuts are used, and must contain not less than 10 per cent. butter fat together with sugar, eggs and a small amount of gelatine not exceeding three ounces to ten gallons of cream.

LOCAL NEWS.

Brief Items of Happenings In and About the Town.

Wright & Dell's new metal powder house is being erected on the north side of the river.

Wm. Stombaugh has added a Golden Orangeade fountain to his establishment near the station.

A. M. Dell has cncreased the size of his shop by one half and will establish another fire place and bellows.

The directors of the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1-2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 25.

The government has acquired 360 acres of land for National park purposes at Gettysburg. The land is adjacent to Reynolds' grove in part of the first day's fight.

A truant officer can now enter any place of employment and demand to see the employment certificate of any child. Violations of the law will be reported to the superintendent.

A case traction engine, tender and separator were unloaded at the freight depot Friday. While the engine was being taken from the car it turned over on its causing considerable excitement.

We are pleased to note that Rev. M. L. Smith, the venerable and beloved retired Methodist preacher of Huntingdon, who has been quite ill for a month, is considerably improved, and hopes are now entertained for his recovery.

The Pennsylvania railroad company will soon place another nine-hour train n operation between Pittsburg and New York. An official of the company in Altoona said recently that in spite of the report that the railroad company will lengthen its schedules because of the two-cent fare bill which goes into effect October 1, unless it is defeated in the courts the railroad intends increasidg its train service between New York and Pittsburg.

Associate Judge Harris Richardson is quite ill at his home at Sarah, this county. His physician remained with him all night two or three days ago. The judge is in quite a serious condition. His many ardent friends hope that he may soon be restored to health and that at the September term of court he may be in his place on the bench.

The Charming Woman

is not necessarily one of perfect form and features. Many a plain woman who could never serve as an artist's model, possesses those rare qualities that all the world admires: neatness, clear eyes, clean smooth skin and that sprightness of step and action that accompany good health. A physically weak woman is never attractive, not even to herself. Electric Bitters restore weak women, gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, beautiful complexion. Guaranteed at Wrighc & Dell's

LongLive The King!

s the popular cry throughou t European countries; while in American, the cry of the present day is "Long live Dr. King's New Discovery, King of Throat and Lung Remedies!" of whitch Mrs. Julia Ryder Paine. Truro, Mass., says: "it never fails to give immediate relief and to quickly cure a cough or cold." Mrs. Paine's opinion is shared by a majority of the inhabitants of this country. New Discovery cures weak lungs and sore throats after all other remedies have failed; and tor coughs and colds it's the proven remedy. Guaanteed by Wright & Dell.

A Happy Man

Is Amos F. King, of Port Byron N.Y. 85 years of age] since a sore on his leg which had troubled him the greater part of his life, has been entirely healed by Bucklen's American Salve. 'the world's greal healder of Sores, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, and Piles. Guaranteed by Wright & Dell's

A Memoradle Day

One of the days we remember with pleasure, as well as with profit to our health, is the one on which we became acquaited with Dr. King's New Life Pills the painless purifiers that cure headache and biliousness, and keep the bowels right. 25c. at Wright & Dell's.

Deeds Recorded Since Our Last Report.

Too Busy Look Up Sales in Harvest Time, Not Many Deals on.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

Kate F. Blair to H. E. Steele Huntingdon, $8500.

Jno. C. States to Michael Umholtz and wife, McConnellstown, $107.50.

Godfrey Weber and wife to Jno. Philips, Porter, $38.70.

Jos. McCoy and wife to Trustees of M. E. Church, McConnelstown, $175.

Jno. H. McCall and wife to Edmund G. McCall, Penn., $175.

Ellen McCall to Edmund G. McCall' Penn, $150.

Margaret E. Long and husband to Chas. R. Moore, Union, $50.

Wm. J. Smith to Annie G. Smith, Huntingdon, $1.

Henry C. Weaver and wife to H. & B. T. R. R. Co., Hopewell, $800.

Jno. Black and wife to Benjamin Black' Broad Toy City, $50.

Benjamin Black to Maggie E. Black, Broad Top City, $500.

Jennie Heickes et al to Elmer Sanderson, Hopewell, $2100.

George W. Stuller et al to L. Thomas Watkins, Todd, $150.

James H. McCracken to Jennie E. Slaughters, Huntingdon, $210.

Howard W. Nophsker and wife to H. B. Dunn et al, Huntingdon, $1000.

Minnie F. Stevens and husband to Chas. B. Thompson, Mt. Union, $800.

B. S. Rumberger, Sheriff, to Wm. M' Phillips, Porter and Smithfield, $1415.

Wm. M. Phillips to Wm. H. Woolverton, Porter and Smithfield, $3710.

City Deposit Bank to Mary C. Wise, Orbisonia, $135.

Anthony V. Hess to Samuel P. Jones, Shirley, $600.

Thomas I. Puckey, Orbisona and Margaret F. Snyder. Shade Gap.

Hugh Warner and Elizabeth Nier, both of Blandsburg.

N.L. Presler, Newton Hamilton, and LauraM. Rosenbury, Mt. Union.

Meril M. Gray, point View, and Olive Clapper, Canoe Creek.

Ambrose E. Strayer and Carrie Johnston, both of Antis Twp, Blair country.

Bruce Hockenberry, Robertsdale and Annie E. price, Shade Gap.

Wm. P. Rainy and Esther M. Weaver, both of Mill Creek.

Eugene Weiss, Bethlehem and Annie M. Thurene, Little Valley.

W. W. Ramsey Altoona, and Effie J. McManis, Manor Hill.

Oscar Fix and Byrde McNerlin, both of Clay township.

Ray S. Godard, Pittsburg, and Grace S. Smith, Huntingdon.

Hayes W. Bergstresser, Waterfall and Verna Pearl Starr, Three Springs.

James L. Hennen, Manor Hill, and Sarah Elizabeth Wharton, Petersburg.

Deer Hunting Law.

Deer hunters all over the States are considerably agitated over a bill recently approved by the governor, which prohibits the shooting of any except a male deer with horns that can plainly be seen. A doe, fawn or spike buck cannot be killed but only those bucks whose horns are devoloped and can be seen by the hunter. The object of this is not to much to protect the game as it to protect the hunter. Statistics show that hundreds of men are killed by careless hunters who see a bush waving or a movement in underbrush, blaze away at it only to furnish a subject for the coroner. State game Commissioner Kalbfus was instrumental in having the law pass, and says that there will be few accidental killings in Pennsylvania hereafter, if the hunter obey the law and hold back their fire until they are certain the target is a male deer with horns.

PERSONAL NOTES.

"Welcome the Coming, Speed the Parting Guest."

—Mrs. Jennie Shoop is visiting her son Charles in Turtle Creek.

—John Long and family, of Harrisburg are visiting in Mapleton.

—Harry Wakefield is spending some time at his home in Smithfield.

—Miss Ethel Henderson, of Tyrone, is visiting her father in Mapleton.

—A. P. Spangle of Mill Creek, transacted business in town Saturday.

—Mr. Crum, the gunsmith, of Mount Union, was a Mapleton visitor Saturday.

—Misses Georgie Dell and Lou McCarl spent a few days in Shirleyburg recently.

—Lewis Densler, of Altoona, is spending some time visiting friends in Mapleton.

—Warner Weston, of Altoona, spent a short time in town on Saturday evening.

—Joe Gundecker, of Tyrone, is stopping at the Hotel Clairndon for a few days.

—E. Guy Rex and wife departed for their home in Alleghany last Wednesday.

—Adie Bumgardner and wife, of Lewistown visited Mrs. Charity Shoop last week.

—Mrs. John Miller returned on Sunday from a visit to her home in Baltimore.

—Mrs. Harry Green and family are enjoying a visit in the lower end of the county.

—Mrs. J. W. Stumbaugh visited her ister Mrs. S. C. Wagner in Harrisburg last week.

—Willis Dell, Roy O'Connor and George Miller, Jr., spent Sunday in Huntingdon.

—Miss Linnie Stonebraker, of Mill Creek, called on Mapleton friends Sunday afternoon and evening.

—Charles O'Connor has been appointed as assistant ticket agent at Bellwood. He commenced work Friday.

—J. Clyde Oswalt, of the Huntingdon New Era Journal force, has been at home for a few days with a sore hand.

—B. Frank O'Connor and wife are on a sight seeing tour at Jamestown. They expect to see the Elks' demonstration at Philadelphia.

—The funerel of Miss Breeman, of Lewistown, niece of Mrs. Abram Foster, occurred Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Foster were in attendance.

—Mrs. Emmeline Whitney, of Shirleysburg, spent a few days of last week with Miss Alice Wright. She is now visiting in Trough Creek Valley.

—James Ball and wife, of Kansas City, Kansas, are visiting relatives and friends in Mapleton, Trough Creek and other places in Huntingdon county.

—Mrs. H. P. Davis, wife of Manager Davis, of Shapiro's store, arrived in town Thursday evening. The family will occupy apartments in the Clairndon.

—Mrs. Linnie O'Connor and sons returned from Philadelphia on Sunday evening, which place she had taken the boys for treatment for throat trouble.

—Curtis Strouse and family, of Reynoldsville, Jefferson county. visited friends in Trough Creek and Mapleton last week. Mrs. Strouse is a granddaughter of Aunt Katie Foust.

—Alvin Decker and wife returned on Thursday evening from a visit to Rolfe, Elk county, Pa. They spent a couple of days at Niagara Falls. They were very much pleased with their trip and say that words cannot describe the Falls.

—Isaac Smith, of Manhattan, Kansas, a native of this county, is visiting his venerable mother, Mrs. Mary Smith, of Trough Creek, who is in her 93d year. Mr. Smith went west about 35 years ago, where he amassed a fortune. He is now retired faom active business life and is taking things easy. He is accompanied east by his wife.

Prof. Bruce Myers, of Patton, spent the past week at his home in Shirleysburg. He had been principal of the public schools of Patton the past eight years; during which time he had about 900 children under his supervision. For the present he has given up teaching, having been elected cashier of the First National Bank at Patton. He entered upon his new duties Monday morning.

News of Interest in Neighboring Parts.

Brief Items Clipped or Condensed from Some of Our Newsy Exchanges.

47 Sheep Killed by Lightning.

A Masonic temple to cost $90,000 will be erected in Harrisburg.

Samuel Schweitzer, a rich farmer in Brecknock township, Berks county, was killed by a fall from his haymow.

Engine No. 2005, hauling a train of twenty-six loaded beef cars, made the run from Altoona to Harrisburg, 125 miles, in 152 minutes.

The late George W. Brumbaugh, of Greencastle, nullified his $5000 in bequests to churches by making them within 30 days before his death.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Mathers, of Bellwood, in the Presbyterian ministry 53 years, has resigned his pastorate. He was stationed at Bellwood 39 years.

Ray Fleck, a carpenter, of Hollidaysburg, was found lying along the tricks of the Pennsylvania railroad at Duncansville, with his head crushed in having fallen from a train.

The employes of the Juniata shops are working on orders that will keep them goeing well into the fall. At the present time they are building an order of twenty engines of the new HA class for the lines west of Pittsburg, and also an order of thirty-four locomotives of the 34. B8 class for the Pennsylvania lines. All told, the company has ordered some 250 engines to be built by its army of workmen this year.

Joseph McDaniel and Frank Sprowl were driving from Everett to W. W. McDaniel's saw mill in Fulton county when their horse, a young animal, took fright at piles of stone and ran off the horse with the buggy going over the bank aud throwing the men out. Both were injured. Sprowl had two ribs broken and sustained a number of body bruises. He was unconscious when picked up,

Walter Suckling, a well known citizen of Hollidaysburg, committed suicide on Saturday morning by slashing his throat with a razor, almost severing his windpipe. He committed the deed in the coal shed in tne rear of his home on East Blair street, about severn o'clock and lingered until 10 when he died. Mr. Suckling had been in ill health for a number of montns and had been in a very feeble condition. He was 77 years old.

Hardly in one fell stroke does light ning do the damage to life that it did on Saturday evening about 8 o'clock when the entire drove of sheep, 47 in all, were killed under one tree, on the farm of B. F. Grove in Penn township. It is peculiar that while the sheep huddled together under the tree as a protection from the blast were all instantly killed by lightning, the tree itself bears no mark of being injured. It is doubly strange, too, that a few years ago three cattle, belonging to Henry Grove were killed by lightning under the same branches and tree escaped without a a scratch. The loss of 47 sheep at one time is not light indeed, as some of the flock were registered stock costing from $11 to $25 each. The entire loss is about $500.

A Free Scholarship.

Any young man or woman who is a bona fide patron of this paper may secure free instruction in Music or Elocution.

The Ithaca Conservatory of Music, with the desire to stimulate the study of these arts, offers two Scholarships to applicants from the State of Pennsylvania, valued at $100 each, and good for the term of twenty weeks beginning with the opening of the school year, September 12, 1907, in any of the following deparments: Voice, Violion, Piano, and Elocution. These scholarships are awarded upon competition which is open to anyone desiring a musical or literary education. Anyone wishig to enter the competition or desiring information hould Write to Mr. Geo. C. Willims, Gensral Manager of Ithaca Conservatory of Music, Ithaca, N. Y., before September 1, 1907.

MAYOR SCHMITZ TO PRISON FOR FIVE YEARS

Wild Demonstration of Approval in San Francisco Court

JUDGE DENOUNCES CONVICT

Delivers Scathing Lecture, Which Schmitz Interrupts Many Times With the Demand That He Be Humiliated No Further.

San Francisco, Cal. — Eugene E. Schmitz, recently deposed as Mayor of this city, was sentenced to five years in San Quentin Prison. The consigning to convict's stripes of one who, when convicted, was serving his third consecutive term as chief executive, was attended by several features sensational and dramatic, without parallel in the criminal history of San Francisco.

When sentence was pronounced the representatives of a delighted citizenship made a remarkable demonstration, orally and by applause, which the Court made no effort to suppress.

The sentence followed the conviction of Schmitz for extorting $1175 from the keepers of French restaurants, by the payment of which they were allowed to defy the law. There are four other indictments for extortion against Schmitz and indictments for bribery and other crimes.

"Eugene E. Schmitz, stand up," commanded the Court.

The large, black-bearded prisoner arose at the counsel table. His face was the color of ivory. His lips were pressed tightly. He bent his eyes in a piercing glance on the Judge, and not once during the dramatic moments that followed did he drop them. His shoulders were thrown well back and he held his head high.

"Eugene E. Schmitz," said Judge Dunne, after reciting the facts of his trial and conviction, "have you any cause to show why judgment should not be passed?"

"We have," responded Attorney Fairall, and as he arose to move for a new trial the Mayor sat down. Fairall read briefly six grounds upon which a new trial should be granted. The motion was promptly denied.

Fairall excepted to the ruling and moved for an arrest of judgment. This also was denied. The Court then asked if the defense had any other cause to show.

"No other," was the reply.

Judge Dunne, turning to Schmitz, who had again risen, said:

"Eugene E. Schmitz, you have heretofore occupied the highest office which the city of San Francisco can confer on one of its citizens. You were elevated to that position because of the confidence and trust reposed in you by the mass of the——"

"I am here," interrupted Schmitz, in a voice, though quiet and controlled, that carried to the far corners of the room, "to receive sentence at your hands—and not to be humiliated by a lecture which the newspapers can repeat in print."

At this there was a buzz of excitement. Judge Dunne paid no attention to the interruption.

"You were elevated to that position, I say, because of the confidence and trust imposed in you——"

Metson interposed: "We are here to take sentence, not to be lectured. We——"

"Mr. Metson," said Judge Dunne, warmly, "if you interrupt these proceedings again I will send you to jail. You would be in far better business if you were here begging for a day in court to answer the charge that you wilfully and improperly attempted to tamper with a juror in this case."

"I stand here as an American citizen to demand my rights," interposed Schmitz. "I ask that I be not subjected to humiliation and degrading remarks which the papers are copying, and will print. I say, if Your Honor has any self-respect, you will proceed with the sentence."

"You stand before those who believed in and honored you morally naked, shamed and disgraced," continued the Court.

"I deny that," cried Schmitz. "The people of San Francisco know how I was railroaded through."

Judge Dunne resumed and finally pronounced the sentence.

The great crowd set up a thunderous cheer. "Good for you!" shouted one man, and his ejaculation was echoed and re-echoed by others. Several threw their hats into the air, and others scrambled upon chairs. The greatest confusion prevailed. A staff of newspaper photographers exploded flashlight after flashlight till the courtroom was filled with stifling smoke.

Attorney Fairall asked that Schmitz be admitted to bail pending an appeal.

Schmitz dictated a statement saying Judge Dunne was prejudiced and he did not have a fair trial. He repeated that he would be a candidate for Mayor next fall.

State Consolidation Plan Opposed.

Advices from Puerto Cortez say that Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador have united to oppose Zelaya's plan to consolidate the republics.

National Bank Insolvent.

The First National Bank of Hicksville, Ohio, has been closed by the Controller of the Currency as insolvent.

WILL HE GET BY?

—Cartoon by K. L. Russell, in the Washington Post.

Navy Department Decides to Send Only Our Newest Warships to the Pacific

Fifty Fighting Vessels, Large and Small, Will Be in Sight of San Francisco by January First.

WORLD'S GREATEST NAVAL REVIEW

Washington, D. C.—Two important decisions have been reached by the Navy Department concerning the announced program for the dispatch of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific—first, only the newest and most modern ships will be sent, and, secondly, the average of captains of the ships will be reduced from three to five years.

In addition it is planned to send along a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers.

It is figured here that, without the ships now on the Asiatic station, there will be thirty-two warships in sight of San Francisco by January 1. This number will include the torpedo boat destroyers.

It also is proposed to bring over the Asiatic forces. Those which are considered real fighting craft are the four armored cruisers, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Colorado, and the monitors Monterey and Monadnock. These, added, will give a total of thirty-eight. It also is probable that when the plans for the greatest of all navy reviews are perfected even the smaller cruisers and the gunboats will come over from Asia, and the total force will amount to fifty fighting vessels, great and small.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department that the proposed voyage of the battleship fleet to the Pacific would in no way interfere with the plan already arranged for the summer maneuvres of the Atlantic fleet. The decision has been made that Rear-Admiral Evans, commanding the fleet, shall assemble his vessels for midsummer operations at some point on the New England coast on August 25. The place has not yet been determined, as there is no great haste in the matter.

In the meantime the ships which may need repairs will be docked and put in condition. Repairs are being rushed on the Connecticut, which is Admiral Evans' flagship, but this is being done so that other ships may be sent to the Brooklyn yard for special work upon them as may be necessary and for the further reason that the ship has not completed her formal trials.

The plan of docking the vessels for repairs was mapped out months ago and is now being carried out without regard to the intended movement of the fleet to the Pacific. These repairs would have been made had there been no decision reached for the movement to the Pacific.

The New England maneuvres will be completed some time in October. Then, following the usual custom, the fleet would move southward toward Guantanamo for drill operations and target practice, but instead of doing so this fall they will go on the cruise to the Pacific. The proposition to send the fleet to the Pacific at an early date, that is, this summer, has not been considered and will not be considered unless there is danger of an immediate outbreak of hostilities on the part of Japan, which officers do not believe is at all likely.

Much greater difficulty would be experienced in getting the big ships around to the Pacific now than five or six months later. The South Atlantic is now in midwinter, the weather is unfavorable and much danger might be encountered. Besides that, it is argued, there is no pressing need for their presence there at this time. Whatever good effect may be had by sending the ships there, it is contended, will be produced by the announcement of the decision that they are to go later.

Of course, if there should be an outbreak on the part of Japan the plan to delay the sending of the ships until next winter would be changed immediately. The impression, however, which officers seek to convey is that the fleet is not to be sent to the Pacific as a menace to Japan or because there is any danger of war, which is scouted, but rather to demonstrate our ability to make a dash around the Horn in the event of an emergency. Whether or not the ships will be brought back to the Atlantic is a matter for determination after further developments. Next December will be midsummer in the South Atlantic and conditions will then be favorable for the long cruise.

In some naval quarters the opinion is held still that the battleship fleet will never go to the Pacific, and the impression is given that the proposition is largely bluff for the purpose of showing Japan what we would do in case it became necessary to have a large fleet in Pacific waters.

These same officers believe that it would be a dangerous thing to leave the Atlantic coast unprotected, as it would be in the event of the withdrawal of the entire battleship fleet. At the same time they point out that the transfer of the fleet to the Pacific and the abandonment of the Atlantic coast would be an argument for a large increase in the navy and the building of a corresponding battleship fleet for the Atlantic, in order that the country might be adequately protected in both oceans.

THE CRIME OF JINGOISM.

New York City.—The population of Japan is less than 48,000,000. The population of the United States is nearly 85,000,000.

The debt of Japan — taking the Statesman's Year-Book figures throughout to insure uniformity of comparison—is about $935,000,000. The net debt of the United States is $964,435,657. Japan is paying from four to six per cent. interest on its foreign loans and from five to seven per cent. on its internal loans. One-fourth of the debt of the United States is at four per cent. and the rest at two and three per cent.

Japan's revenue is less than $250,000,000, while the revenue of the United States is $762,000,000. Japan's total imports and exports for the year 1905-1906 were only $420,000,000 while those of the United States were nearly $3,000,000,000.

Against twenty first-class modern American battleships Japan has only ten. Against our eight first-class and five second-class armored cruisers Japan has nine. Against our nineteen protected cruisers Japan has seventeen.

In effective fighting force the American superiority is vastly preponderant. This fact is known to every Japanese statesman and to every intelligent Japanese citizen. Yet American jingoes are asking us to believe that Japan, in some fashion or another, is secretly menacing the peace of the United States.

The plain and obvious truth is that Japan is exhausted financially, that her population is struggling under burdens imposed by the war with Russia, and that her resources are so far inferior to those of the United States that no responsible Japanese statesman would think of war except as a last resort.

AFTER THE TOBACCO TRUST

Government Asks Court to Crush Giant Combination.

Accused of Conspiracies and Illegal Trade Deals—Opponents Must Surrender or Die.

New York City.—The Government struck the first blow in its campaign to smash the Tobacco Trust by filing a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court in this city. By this action it is sought to dissolve the trust by having it declared a combination in restraint of trade, under provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, to obtain an injunction to stop its business and, in the discretion of the court, the appointment of a receiver. Specifically the complaint asks the following relief:

That each constituent company of the trust be restrained from engaging in interstate or foreign commerce.

That each company be restrained from holding stock in any of the other constituent corporations.

That each corporation be restrained from carrying out any of its contracts, combinations or conspiracies with the others.

That the particular contracts by which an agreement between the English and American tobacco combinations was effected in the fall of 1902 be abrogated as illegal.

That the trust in all its branches be enjoined from continuing to exercise a monopoly of the leaf tobacco business of this country.

That the court, in its discretion, appoint receivers for each of the constituent concerns to take control of all their property and, if necessary, to wind them up.

The bill names the American Tobacco Company and all its subsidiaries, together with its two great foreign allies, the Imperial Tobacco Company, of London, and the British-American Tobacco Company, and also its affiliated American concerns, the American Snuff Company, or the Snuff Trust; the McAndrews & Forbes Company, or the Licorice Trust; the Conley Foil Company, or the Tin Foil Trust; the American Cigar Company, the American Stogie Company and the United Cigar Stores Company, in all sixty-five corporations, as defendants in the action. There are also twenty-nine individual defendants, headed by James B. Duke and Thos. F. Ryan, and including all the principal officers and directors of the American Tobacco Company.

Although this action is purely a civil suit, James C. McReynolds, Special Assistant United States District Attorney, talked about the possibility of criminal proceedings against officials of the trust.

"It is highly probable that criminal action will be taken," he said. "The Sherman law makes it a criminal offense to enter into a conspiracy to create a monopoly, and it may be that we shall get evidence enough to warrant such proceedings."

SIX YOUTHS DROWNED.

One Strong Swimmer Among Them Saves Himself in Penobscot Bay.

Bangor, Me.—Six young men of a party of seven were drowned in Penobscot Bay by the capsizing of the sloop Ruth E. Cumnock, of Brooksville.

Laurent D. Hall, of Bangor, who is a strong swimmer, succeeded in clearing himself from the foundering craft, and after swimming for three-quarters of an hour, was rescued by the tug Bismarck, which happened to be in the bay. The others sank within a few minutes. The victims were members of prominent families and were known in school and college circles of this State.

The victims are: Harry Dugan, eighteen, son of P. T. Dugan, of Bangor; sophomore in Bowdoin College. A. Robinson, seventeen, son of F. Robinson, of Bangor. Raymond Smith, nineteen, son of Sherman W. Smith, of Bangor. Roy Palmer, nineteen, son of W. A. Palmer, of Bangor. Frederick Ringwall, nineteen, son of Knute A. Ringwall, of Bangor. William Vauge, twenty-one, South Brooksville.

HEAD ON COLLISION ON ERIE.

Passenger Train Hits Freight Near Caldwell—Several Persons Hurt.

Montclair, N. J.—Westbound local passenger train 481 ran head on into a string of freight cars about 200 yards east of the Caldwell station on the Caldwell branch of the Erie Railroad. The train was composed of a combination smoking and baggage car and a passenger coach. There were about fifty persons aboard.

Mrs. Ida Petroff's right leg and Loretta Jackson's left leg were fractured. The Jackson girl is ten years old. Both she and Mrs. Petroff live in Brooklyn. Mrs. Petroff was sent to a farm in Pine Brook, where she and her child of three weeks intended to spend the summer. The Jackson girl was taken to the home of relatives in Roseland.

Engineer Duffy stuck to his seat and except for a scalp wound escaped serious injury.

Kills Mother Who Opposed Wedding.

At Killeen, Texas, Lee Roe's mother objected to him marrying, and when he came home after the wedding she disowned him. Roe shot her, mounted his horse and fled, leaving his bride in tears and his mother dead.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

General Botha is the first Premier of the Transvaal. First in war and first in peace.

President Henry S. Pritchett severed his connection with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

Robert A. Smith, Mayor of St. Paul, Minn., is eighty years old. He has held that place, with the exception of two terms, since 1887.

Senator Nixon, of Nevada, is a mining magnate in the new Goldfield region. He also runs a string of newspapers and a string of banks.

The Rev. Edward Twichell Ware, Yale, '97, the new president of Atlanta University, is a son of Edmund Asa Ware, the first president of the institution.

Dom Carlos, King of Portugal, is said to be genial, sunny-tempered, kind-hearted and generous. He is a man of exceedingly broad-minded and liberal ideas.

The new Minister of War of Austria, General Franz Schoenich, is sixty-two years old, and has worn the uniform of his country since he became a cadet in the military school at Heimburg.

Possessed of ample wealth and owner of a luxurious home, Dr. F. C. Coolidge, of Pittsfield, Mass., is living outdoors in order to prolong his life. He sleeps in the open air, even in inclement weather.

Count Wilhelm von Moltke, the new Minister of the Interior of Germany, is a Christian Scientist, and recently called a meeting of Scientists to pray for his mother, who recovered from a serious illness.

Sir Hiram Maxim, the great engineer and inventor of the automatic system of firearms, has confessed that he was no infant prodigy—in fact, he believes that he was the most stupid and also the best-behaved pupil at his first school.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Miss May Sutton, an American girl, won the women's lawn tennis championship of England.

James T. Hyde says New York will have an international horse show and that American horses may go to Paris in 1908.

"Fred" Shepheard won the Cassidy cup by finishing first of the seven single shells in the Long Island regatta on Flushing Bay.

"Tommy" Burns, of America, knocked out "Bill" Squires, of Australia, in the first round of a fight scheduled to go forty-five rounds.

At the banquet given the Yale baseball team after the game with Harvard at the Polo Grounds "Tad" Jones was elected captain for next year.

James R. Keene's Peter Pan defeated Salvidere, Flip Flap and four others in the $15,000 Advance Stake at the Coney Island Jockey Club course.

Alfred Shrubb was an easy winner in the five-mile race at South Boston. He made the distance in 25:26 2-5, and ran against Frank Kanaly and Bart Sullivan, each of whom ran half the distance.

"Con" Walsh, the champion Irish weight thrower, broke the record for throwing the fifty-six-pound weight over a bar at the annual games of the County Cork Men's Association held at Celtic Park.

The annual international swimming race in the Seine was won by the English champion, David Billington, who covered the distance of more than seven miles in the record time of two hours and sixteen minutes.

The 100-kilometer bicycle race, at Paris, for the professional championship of the world, was won by the Frenchman d'Arragon in one hour eighteen minutes and twenty-two seconds, which is a new record for the distance.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Leifield has been of late doing the best work of the Pittsburg pitching corps.

The veteran Bill Bernhardt has come to it. He is trying to master the spit ball.

Freddy Parent has made good this season both at short field and in the outer garden.

The Detroits get a knockdown blow once in a while, but they come back all the harder.

With the rise of the thermometer Willie Keeler's batting average is beginning to climb.

The Cincinnatis resort to the squeeze more than any other team in the National League.

Jim McGuire has done well with the Bostons. They are playing better ball since he took hold.

Pat Dougherty is hitting in his old-time form this season, and he is hugging the .300 mark.

The judgment of Manager Lajoie in retaining Pete O'Brien as utility man has been proven sound.

The more one sees Conroy play the infield the more one hates to see him wasting sweetness in the outfield.

Spike Shannon was a confirmed left field hitter up to a short while ago. Now he stabs as many to right field as to port.

Fred Tenney and Roy Thomas have thrown their scruples aside, and are now playing Sunday ball with the rest of the league.

Hughey Jennings was criticised in Cleveland for alleged rowdyism and came back with the following: "Cleveland has seen so little aggressive baseball that when they do see it they don't recognize it; they call it rowdyism."

The Pulpit

Subject: Jesus the Teacher

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamburg avenue and Wierfield street, on the theme "Jesus the Teacher," the Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, pastor, took as his text Matt. 5:2, "And He opened His mouth and taught them." He said:

From the days of His youth when He put the wise men of the temple to shame to those last hours among His disciples Jesus was a teacher. The teacher is the one who shows us how to do things, how to achieve, how to attain. Mere theorists may tell us what we ought to do and be; convincing talkers may tell us what the end of true effort is; strong preachers may tell why we should be thus and so; but to the teacher alone is given the task and the power to show to us how we may become what theorists, talkers and preachers declare we ought to be.

Fundamentally no teacher is of good report save his teaching comes from experience. The man who is to teach us how to do and become must, first of all, have attained. We cannot impart to others what we do not know ourselves. Ignorance cannot enlighten. Jesus had this rich personal experience in spiritual things, and in the teaching of eternal principles of the spiritual life He is unsurpassed. This we will take for granted in our estimate of Jesus as a teacher.

Let us consider some of the minor qualities which inhered to the preaching of the Christ. Our Lord taught simply, searchingly, realistically, purposefully, authoritatively.

The teaching of Christ was simple. He did not try to mix matters or the mind of men with complex statements. Deeper than the sea, boundless in their extent and scope, the truths which Jesus taught were yet simply told, were couched in the language of childhood, and understandable to all. The simplicity of the teaching of Jesus is charming. The message of Christ does not become silly merely because it is simple. It is not a message for the weak-minded. Rather is it a stay for those of the finest and the broadest intellect. Strong and sensible in its simplicity the gospel of Christ reaches the hearts of all men.

The teaching of Christ was searching. How He burned through sham and cant and hyprocrisy, and hit at the very vitals of sin. How often He whipped the gates off at the whited sepulchres, and revealed the hidden iniquity within. No wolf under sheepskin was safe near Jesus. Jesus didn't take superficial glances; He probed deep and to the bottom to reveal the covered truth or error as the case might be. With the water from the well Christ leads us to discern the everlasting springs of eternal life. The good Samaritan is the example of mercy. The Pharisees and the scribes show us the folly of serving of the letter of the law for its own sake. The boy who grew faint, homesick, and went back into his father's arms, is the type of us all. What could search out truth more finally than that story of a misspent life? "Lord, lord," we hear men cry, and we know that the Christ life is not an affair of declaration so much as of doing.

Jesus taught realistically. He did not go into metaphysics to explain His points, but out into the world. He didn't pay much attention to philosophic language. He had little time for the impractical. But how realistic He made the truth. Sin is exemplified in the erring son. Selfishness is shown in the elder brother. The blowing wind is the illustration of the Spirit. The vine reveals the essential union of Christians with Christ. The two praying in the temple mark sharply the difference between self-satisfaction and religious self-sufficiency, and the soul humble in its sense of guilt. That fellow who heaped money in his coffers and grain in his barns has a lesson for every one. What difference does it make to you who and how many are the sinners forgiven, when once you grasp the import of the parable of the paying off of the men who labored in the vineyard? These are enough to show us how realistic was the teaching of Christ. He forced His points home in the language of the fields, the temple, the streets, the firesides. His illustrations dealt not with impossible situations but with daily occurrences which might easily be paralleled in the experience of each of His hearers. They knew how self-righteous the leaders of the people were. They had more than once seen a woman sweep her house in search of a coin. It was no new thing to learn that a shepherd would go out into the mountains leaving the flock behind to lend succor to some lost and lonely lamb. There were tares enough and sufficient mixed ground in Judea to enable the farming element to see the point of the parables of the tares and the sower. They knew as well as we know the pervading principle of yeast. These and a multitude of other realistic illustrations in the teaching of Jesus gave charm to His words and filled His messages with power. And the preaching of men will lose all its freshness and efficiency just so soon as the element of the realistic which holds personal interest is left out.

Then, too, Jesus taught with purpose, with an end in view. He didn't talk just to hear Himself talk. He did not engage in vocal gymnastics after the manner of so many speakers of this day and generation. He did not talk because there was "easy money" to be made that way, or in order that He might get notoriety. On the contrary, Jesus talked purposefully. It meant danger for Jesus to take the stand He did. He ran many and great risks in the speaking of the truth. But the Master had a purpose. He wanted men to see what sin is; how defiling it is; how disintegrating and disgusting its effects are. He wished humanity to see and to know that sin is disobedience to God; that it stains and soils the souls of men; that it wrecks and destroys all that is best in man; how useless it is.

On the other hand, He wanted men to know what is the nature of God and His character; what is the Kingdom of Heaven, its entrance—conditions and the joys to be attained therein; what is the glory of a godly life. Christ wanted to assure men that God is love; He wished them to know that the Kingdom of Heaven is present, as well as future, a kingdom of the Spirit and over-ruling all material life. Jesus had a purpose. Therefore He pictured the new birth to men as the entrance requirement for the Heavenly Kingdom and the joys of eternal life with God. Jesus had a purpose to show men God, sin, redemption, the kingdom. Having a deep and fixed purpose, He taught convincingly from a convicted life.

In the last place, Jesus taught as one having authority. Mark tells us that at the synagogue at Capernaum the Jews were astonished at the teaching of Jesus—that is to say, they were almost struck dumb. Contrary to the scribes, Jesus talked with authority. Speaking from his own intimate, personal knowledge of the truth and power of His message Jesus asked the aid and witness of no man to prove His points. The scribes cited precedent as justification for their legalism. Jesus spoke truth under the influence of the Spirit of God. The scribes rested their case on external authorities; Jesus had the witness of the Spirit of His own life. The Pharisees made tradition the test; Christ made the Spirit. It is no wonder that they were astonished. The gulf is wide between the sanctions of tradition and the sanction of the Spirit. Traditions choke the truth; the Spirit giveth life. The hope and strength of worn-out theories is tradition and it is the chief enemy of the Spirit. No man of sense will, of course, break with the past merely through perverseness. On the other hand, no one should allow the fallacies of the past to deaden a higher life now. To the past all honor; for the present the things of to-day, the hopes and visions of to-morrow.

The application is easy. Our promulgation of the truth should be simple. The teachings of Jesus should be applied searchingly to all life in this day. Our method of presentation should be realistic, not abstruse, that men may feel and grasp and hold the truth. There ought to be no lack of purpose in our teaching of the way unto eternal life. We tell men, or we should, the Gospel story not to amuse them, but to save their immortal souls. And lastly, and most important of all, we must teach with authority—not dogmatically or narrowly—but with the sureness that comes from spiritual experience.

Calm the Imagination.

You will tell me that calmness of the imagination does not depend on ourselves. Pardon me, it depends very much on ourselves. When we cut off all the uneasy thoughts in which the will has a share, we greatly diminish those which are involuntary. God will watch over your imagination if you do not keep up the disturbance by your scrupulous reflections.

Abide in peace. Do not listen to your imagination, which is too lively and too full of fancies. This excessive activity consumes your body, and dries up your inward life. You are preying upon yourself uselessly. It is merely your restlessness which hinders peace and interior grace. How can you expect God to speak in that gentle and inward voice which melts the soul, when you are making so much voice with your rapid reflections. Be silent, and God will speak again.—Fenelon.

The Living Hope.

"The risen Christ is the hope of the believer—Christ, not in the heavens, but in the heart. And this hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil. There is saving power in this hope, for it is not a theory or dogma or experience, but a Divine Personality, even Jesus, the Forerunner, who has for us entered the upper sanctuary, and there ever liveth to make intercession for us, and hath begotten us unto a living hope by His resurrection from the dead."—Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

Fulfilling the Plan.

The engineer of the Brooklyn bridge was confined to his bed when it was in process of construction. Day after day, looking from his window, he saw its piers rise and the spider's web of cables cunningly formed. It had all been planned and held in his mind's eye; and when it was finished, being asked how it looked, he said, "It is precisely what I expected it to be." Oh, would that Christ might be able to say the same of us; that our life and character are according to His plans and purposes!

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 21 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: The Ten Commandments, Duties Toward Men, Ex. 20:12-17—Golden Text: Lev. 19:18—Memory Verses, 12-17.

The commandments that impress upon us our duties toward humanity are the corollaries of the commandments that tell us of our obligations toward God. We are ordered to have a lasting love and reverence for God not only because it is a good thing to love God for His own sake, but also because it is necessary that we shall be ready to learn from Him how He desires His children to be treated. This lesson deals with out relationships to men, individually and collectively, in the light of our allegiance to God.

The fifth command, which enjoins proper respect to our earthly parents, is the basis upon which all social life is reared. The sense of authority in the home and of obedience to parental control supplies the ground upon which all sane and sound civil governments rests. It rests, to be sure, on other principles. But it rests hard on this. And the willingness upon the part of the child to yield obedience to the authority of the parent implies that the parent shall be worthy of recognition and that the authority of the parent shall be wise and sensible and intelligent, a control fashioned after the sovereignty which God exercises in the world and over humanity. An obedient child presupposes a parent who is worthy to be obeyed. And many times parents lose sight of this utterly. A child cannot be expected to obey an unreasonable parent. We are under no obligation to have respect for parents who have no respect for themselves. God does not call upon a child to have love for a parent, in filial fashion, who renders no meed of love to the child that parent has brought into this world. A child is not called upon to stifle its own individuality and conform itself to the parental pattern in every minute detail of its life. And yet some people seem to think that their children are not honoring them simply because they refuse to be run into a prearranged family mold. Honoring one's parents does not consist in allowing them to order one to do wrong, or in allowing them to force one to do unreasonable things. Honor to one's parents consists in giving them due and careful obedience along every line that properly belongs to a parent's rights. And most of all it entails upon the part of the parent that he or she, as the case may be, shall be worthy of honor and wise and intelligent in the matter of commandment and control.

"Thou shalt not kill" enjoins the sixth commandment. And you must not only not kill your brother, but also you must not take your own life. It further means that the nations shall cease international murder and that civil government shall cease to execute human beings, no matter what their crimes may have been. It means also that it is murder to sell adulterated medicine, to sell whisky or any other poison, to work men and women and children to death, or to be a party to any form of murder, be it long or short in its action, be it refined or vicious.

The seventh commandment is especially in need of enforcement. No one who is at all solicitous about the welfare of this country can contemplate the marital infelicities that are so widespread and numerous in America without a feeling of profound fear for the harvest that sooner or later we shall reap as a nation except we are able to put a stop to the criminality that is rampant in our midst. Humanity cannot long trifle with the highest and holiest relations of human life without reaping the whirlwind. The divorce record of America is America's disgrace. Her record of remarriages of men and women who, in the eyes of God and a decent society, are not entitled to remarriage is America's shame. And these twin evils are a menace to the health and perpetuity of the nation.

Some very eminent gentlemen—some of whom rent pews in high-toned churches and who are among the officiary of the organized church of Jesus Christ — are to-day under the condemnation of the eighth commandment. For stealing may be variously committed. It is not necessary to become a common pickpocket in order to be a common thief. It is not necessary to lay one's self open to conviction under the provisions of the penal code in order to be a robber of the vilest type. The worst criminals in this land to-day are the ones who are out of jail.

The ninth word of God to Moses and Israel hits the liars. And the liars are among the meanest people in the world and among those who are denied entrance into the new Jerusalem of God. The liar is one of the hardest problems with which humanity is called upon to deal. You may count on an honest man, but a liar is an unknown quantity. And lying is a habit. Rather I should say it tends to become a habit. One lie invites another. And the worst of the lie is that sooner or later it so destroys the integrity of the liar that he doesn't know what he honestly thinks or what the truth really is composed of.

The people who are indicated by the tenth commandment are among the world's unfortunates very often. They merit our pity. Jealousy is an unmitigated curse to the man who falls into its grasp. God help the people who are bitten with the venom sting of jealousy. They are indeed cursed.

HAGUE FEARS JAPANESE WAR

Peace Conference Diplomats Consider Situation Strained.

Question Overshadows the Purposes of the Gathering—Alarm Felt in Germany Over the Situation.

London.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at The Hague sends in a column dispatch which purports to reflect the views prevailing there on the Japanese-American situation, which he says absorbs more interest than the conference itself.

The correspondent says that as a result of his inquiries he learns that the situation is really strained, although both governments are trying to conceal the fact. He asserts that since June 20 the question has entered on an acute phase. Japan has been sending the United States extremely categorical notes, stating, without bitterness, but in the clearest terms, the dilemma that unless Washington is able to control California Japan will consider herself free to act directly against California.

Nothing, however, yet has been exchanged precluding a pacific settlement, but many of the Japanese at The Hague are of the opinion that the Japanese Government ought to act without delay, and not give America time to utilize her vast resources and economic potentiality, a hundredfold greater than Japan's, to perfect warlike preparations.

In an editorial article The Telegraph says it does not identify itself with the statements of its correspondent at The Hague, believing them to be charged with undue despondency. At the same time, the paper continues, they are made upon a notable authority and they cannot be read without profound uneasiness. The Telegraph is convinced, however, that the statesmanship of both countries will be strong enough and the instinct of the two great nations sane enough to hold chauvinism in leash.

"Nevertheless," the paper says, "it is impossible to deny the danger of the situation. The present peace conference, from its opening, has created disagreement and friction tending to worsen instead of improve the relations of the Powers. The last assembly at The Hague was followed by great conflicts; we can only pray that the present one may not be succeeded by more terrible calamities."

In conclusion, after a full discussion of the points of difference, The Telegraph says it is not a color question, but fundamentally an economic question, and adds:

"We trust our allies will take it at that and realize that the point of national honor has been accidentally caught up with the problem, but is not permanently involved in it. Any attempt to settle the question by arms, whatever the immediate issue, would mean, sooner or later, a hundred years' conflict."

Germans Feel Alarm.

Berlin.—It is the opinion of even the most conservative German observers that the developments of the last few days have dangerously increased the tension in the relations between America and Japan.

France Deprecates Alarm.

Paris. — The French Government greatly deprecates the alarmist view of the Japanese-American situation taken by a section of the Paris press and an inspired statement, based presumably on the Foreign Office's advices, placing the most optimistic construction upon the plans to dispatch the American battleship fleet to the Pacific was given out.

Metcalf Regrets War Talk.

Oakland, Cal. — Secretary of the Navy Metcalf deprecates the warlike aspect that has been given the order for the cruise of the great battleship squadron from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The Secretary said that the proposed movement was that of a practice cruise.

Rubbish, Says Tillman.

Wheeling, W. Va.—"All this talk about war between the United States and Japan is simply bobtail rubbish," said Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, who stopped here on his way to Clarksburg, W. Va., to speak on the race problem. "There is no need of all this war talk simply because the United States has seen fit to send a fleet of warships to Pacific waters. Japan does not want to fight. She could not be dragged into a fight with this country; a war would mean Japan's fate, and it would prove very costly to this country. I do not regard the pending situation as being at all serious."

DROPS DEAD IN THE COMMONS.

Sir Alfred Billson's Daughter Present When His End Came.

London.—At the time of a division in the House of Commons, Sir Alfred Billson, member for the Northwest division of Staffordshire, suddenly fainted away and then died. The House immediately adjourned. Sir Alfred was born in 1839.

A pathetic feature of the incident was that Sir Alfred's daughter was in the ladies' gallery at the time of her father's death. She was not aware of his seizure, and the news was gently broken to her by John Burns.

Sir Alfred was knighted at the time of the last birthday honors.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2½c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ 25½	@$	26
Firsts	24	@	25
State dairy, finest	24	@	24½
Good to prime	22	@	23
Factory, thirds to firsts	17	@	20½
BEANS.			
Marrow, choice	2 10	@	2 12½
Medium, choice	—	@	1 65
Red kidney, choice	2 40	@	2 45
Pea	1 70	@	1 72½
White kidney	2 80	@	2 85
Yellow eye	1 80	@	1 85
Black turtle soup	1 75	@	1 80
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 60
CHEESE.			
State, full cream	—	@	12½
Small	—	@	12½
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	6½
Full skims	1	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	20½	@	21
State—Good to choice	18½	@	19½
Western—Firsts	16½	@	17½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Strawberries, per qt	3	@	15
Blackberries, per qt	6	@	14
Huckleberries, per qt	12	@	17
Gooseberries, per qt	7	@	12
Peaches, per carrier	1 00	@	3 00
Cherries, per 8-lb basket	50	@	1 00
Raspberries, per pt	5	@	12
Plums, per qt	7	@	8
Currants, per qt	6	@	10
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	14
Chickens, spring, per lb	17	@	18
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	11
Ducks, per lb	11	@	13
Geese, per lb	8	@	10
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	14
Fowls, per lb	9½	@	13
Ducks, spring, per lb	16	@	17
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	4 00
HOPS.			
State, 1906, choice	16	@	17
Medium, 1905	3½	@	5
Pacific Coast, 1906, choice	—	@	10
Medium, 1905	5	@	6
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, old, per sack	75	@	1 25
Chili, per bbl	1 50	@	1 87
Sweets, per basket	1 50	@	2 50
Tomatoes, per box	3 00	@	3 50
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	2 00
Squash, per bbl	50	@	1 75
Peas, per basket	40	@	75
Peppers, per box	—	@	2 00
Lettuce, per bbl	35	@	65
Cabbages, per bbl	75	@	1 00
String beans, per basket	50	@	1 75
Onions, Jersey, per basket	2 00	@	2 25
Carrots, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 50
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Turnips, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Okra, per carrier	1 00	@	2 50
Parsley, per bbl	5 00	@	10 00
Spinach, per bbl	50	@	75
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Lima beans, per crate	2 00	@	4 00
Kale, per bbl	40	@	60
Shallots, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Radishes, per 100 bunches	50	@	75
Cucumbers, per basket	50	@	1 75
Leeks, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Asparagus, per doz. bunches	75	@	3 50
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Cauliflower, per bbl	50	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	4 40	@	4 90
Spring patents	5 25	@	6 05
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 12¾
No. 2 red	99½	@	1 00½
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	63¾
No. 2 yellow	—	@	63½
Oats, mixed	—	@	49
Clipped white	50½	@	54
Lard, city	—	@	8⅜
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	9	@	10
Calves, city dressed	9	@	13
Country dressed	7	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 50	@	5 75
Lambs, per 100 lb	8 00	@	8 75
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	6 50	@	6 70
Country dressed per lb	8¾	@	9¾

BUSINESS OUTLOOK BRIGHTER.

If We Keep Our Heads, Even Greater Prosperity Will Come.

Norfolk, Va.—The dedication of a column of coal 123½ feet high and showing the various grades of coal mined in West Virginia was a feature of West Virginia Day at the Jamestown Exposition. The exercises included a military parade, in which New York State troops took part. Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou was the chief speaker at the coal column exercises. After referring to the prosperous conditions in West Virginia, he said:

"And why, indeed, is this not true of the Nation as a whole? Our people continue prosperous. We, of course, have our occasional setbacks, and quite recently we have had some rather sharp reminders that wrongdoing and improvidence and inflation have an inevitable result—disaster in greater or less degree.

"While there are some disquieting features in the business world, the outlook is growing steadily brighter, and if we but keep our heads and approach our State and National problems with courage and common sense, we shall have in the future a prosperity not only material, but moral, greater even than that which has made memorable our past."

Weather Good For Hay Crop.

Despite the unusual weather conditions hitherto prevailing, which it was expected would mean disaster to this season's hay crop, an unusually heavy yield is being harvested, one farmer, of Hartford, N. J., having gathered as much as two and one-holf tons of timothy hay to the acre. The average yield cured is about one and one-half tons.

Securities Recovering in Price.

The recovery in prices of securities went still further, but there was little public interest.

The Mapleton Item

CHARLES W. SWOPE, Editor & Manager.

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THREE MONTHS.....25

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Wednesday, - - - - - - July 17, 1907

The trees in that Orchard were certainly not those of the knowledge of good and evil.

You can't teach some politicians anything except by a crack on the head at election time.

After he is married, Senator Beveridge may find it most convenient to conduct all his debates through the magazines.

Judging from the eagerness of men to elope with Delaware girls there is a never-failing crop of a certain kind of peach in that state.

That nature writer who declared that Roosevelt is like a powder magazine ready to explode, should be more careful about making the sparks fly.

A Green Ridge man deserted his wife when she refused to get up at all hours of the night to pray for salvation. He couldn't have done anything better forher.

The danger of a row at the Hague conference is considerably lessened by the fact that there is no liklihood of anybody springing the question "What is a Democrat?"

A California minister deprecates the sentiment in this county that admires "Big Stick methods in public life." Here is a kindred soul for Chanceleor Day at last.

An American girl has just wed a Japanese gentleman. This will give the neighbors an opportunity to observe the relative merits of the two nationalities as fighters.

In Australia, 222,000 women are qualified to vote, but only 174 have exercised the right. The rest probably couldn't make up their minds how to vote before the polls were closed.

Lulu Glaser, the actress, who but recently married, announces that her husband "will support" her next season. That is the utmost limit any actress feels justified in getting.

The proud head of a Boston family has been officially notified that the U. S. Government does not pay a bounty for triplets. That will surely take some of the enthusiam out of him.

The fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has increased the age limit of its employes from thirty-five to forty-five years indicates pretty clearly that the wave of prosperity is not receding so that you can notice it.

Since the N. Y. World still appears to be receiving answers to the question "What is a Democrat?" we venture the suggestion that it is a male person who seldom acquires a sore throat as a result of cheering the election returns.

From June 15 to February 15 inclusive it is allowed to fish for and also to catch black, white, rock, green, Oswego, strawberry and green bass and crappie, also sunfish, pike, perch, pickerel, muscallonge. The number is unlimited, but no black bass under seven inches long dare be caught.

Orders were issued last week calling the attention of trainmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the general notice issued on June 3. The notice issued on this date reads as follows: The practice of trainmen permiting persons to ride on the engines, cabins or trains must be stopped. No persons, whether employed or not will be allowed to ride without an order or pass.

10-CENT FARES, NOT YET.

The street car company in Pittsburg has been charging a 10-cent fare on its night cars. An act of the Legislature recently approved by the Governor reduced this fare by one-half, and the company is going to have the law tested in the courts. As it has reduced the fare the people have nothing to complain of, and the company itself will probably have to institute the proceedings against itself in order to get the question before the court. Meantime people are getting 5-cent fares and are likely to for a long time, even if the decision should be against them finally. The Pittsburg company should not have waited for the law to bring it down. Ten-cent fare on night cars were abandoned in most cities years ago, but it appears this was one of the things in which Pittsburg has not kept up with the procession.

THE HOME PAPER.

The local paper should be found in every home. No children should grow up ignorant who con be taught to appreciate the home paper. It is said to be the stepping stone of intelligence in all those matters not to be learned in books. Give your children a foreign paper which contains not a word about any person, place or thing which they ever saw or perhaps ever heard of, and how could you expect them to be interested? But let them have the home paper and read of the people whom they meet and of places with which they are familiar, and soon an interest is awakened which increases with every arrival of the local paper. Thus a habit of reading is formed, and those children will read the papers all their lives and become intelligent men and women, a credit to their ancestors, strong in knowledge of the world as it is today.

BE AN AMERICAN PATRIOT.

A good American flag is worth $2.50. THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS offers a fine hand-sewed American Flag (size 3 x 5 feet) and a year's subscription to THE DAILY PRESS, both for $3.50. As THE DAILY PRESS alone is worth $3.00 you practically are getting the flag free. Cash must reccompany all orders. Send $3.50 to-day and get in on this great bargain. Address THE PRESS, 7th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Nearly all old-fashined Cough Syrups are constipating especially those that contain opiates. They don't act just right. Kennedy's Laxative Cough syrup contains Honey and Tar and tastes nearly as good as maple syrup. Children like it. Sold by Wright & Dell.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

$1.00 Per Year

Notice—Rule on The Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company, and the Heirs of Asa Corbin, deceased, to show cause why they should not bring an action of ejectment.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.
NO. 5, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1907.
IN EQUITY.

To the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company, Grant Pheasant, Harry Pheasant, Sherman Pheasant, Margaret Pheasant, Clyde Pheasant, Abby Pheasant, John G. Kyler, Cora M. Kyler, Milton S. Kelley, Agnes Kelley, Willard Kelly, Leana Hower, George H. Hower, Mrs. Agnes Closson, W. H. Glosson, Bruce V. Chilcote, Dean D. Chilcote, Scott Chilcote, Reuben Chilcote, Ollie M. Rock, Perry D. Chilcote, Thomas E. Chilcote, Mrs. Maggie Chilcote, Carrie Chilcote, May Chilcote, Gussey Chilcote, Miles Chilcote, and Ella S. Smith, and all other heirs of Asa Corbin, deceased.

You are hereby notified that on the forth day of February, A. D. 1907, the Pittsburg White Sand Company presented its petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County setting forth the fact that it was in possession of a tract of land which it purchased from Mary M. Wise on the 11th. day of September, A. D. 1903, situate in Union Township, Huntingdon County and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point on the public road leading from Mapleton to Saltillo, near corner of land herein conveyed and lands of Marshall Yocum, thence south 33 degrees west 53 perches to a point; thence south 35 degrees west 14 perches to a point; thence south 30½ degrees west 30 perches to a point; thence south 12 degrees west 31.5 perches to a point; thence north 65 degrees west 22 perches to lands of M. F. Robley; thence south 27 degrees west 2 perches to a point on same land; thence south 65 degress east 22 perches to the middle of same public road; thence by same south 29½ degrees west 60 perches to a point; thence south 33¾ degrees west 32 perches to a point; thence by lands of Wakefield south 76 degrees east 19.6 perches to a stump; thence south 63 degrees west 24 perches to small chestnut; thence by line of summit of Rocky Ridge north 25½ degrees east 50 perches to a point; thence by the same north 28¾ degrees east 83.7 perches to stones; thence north 53 degrees west 7.3 perches to post; thence north 13¾ degrees east 60 perches to a post; thence by lot of Miss Stewart north 58 degrees west 16½ perches to line of same public road; thence by line of same north 53 degrees east 50 feet to a point on line of road; thence south 58 degrees east 15½ perches to a post; thence by lands of Marshall Yocum north 13½ degrees east 4 perches to a point; thence north 58 degrees west 15½ perches to the place of beginning, containing 34 acres more or less and baving thereon dwellings, stables, out buildings and machinery, &c., &c., as surveyed by H. H. Swope, C. S. Sept. 6 and 7, 1893, which said deed is recorded in the office for recording deeds in Huntingdon County, in deed book "E" No. 4, page 22.

That the petitioner and its predecessors in title had been in exclusive possession of the said premises for upwards of thirty years. That there was a small strip of ground lying on the eastern side of the above described premises which adjoins and has been used in connection with the above described tract of land, containing one acre and ninety perches, the title to which is claimed by you, the heirs of Asa Corbin, deceased.

That said strip of ground is described as follows:—Beginning at a yellow pine corner at the crest of Rocky Ridge, thence north 28¾ degrees east 87.8 perches; thence north 53 degrees west 7.3 perches to a post and stones; thence south 24 degrees west 89 perches to a yellow pine corner on the crest of Rocky Ridge, containing one acre and 90 perches, adjoining lands of heirs of M. F. Campbell on the east and lands of the Pittsburg White Sand Company on lhe west, included in the description of the lands conveyed by Mary M. Wise to The Pittsburg White Sand Company, the petitioner aforesaid.

That you, the parties above named, have been claiming title to the said strip of ground and we asked the Court to grant a rule on you to bring an action of ejectment within six months from the date of service of this rule.

Whereupon the Court did on the Fourth day of February, A. D. 1907 fix a day for the taking of testimony in open Court to sustain the facts set forth in said petition and that on the 3rd. day of June A. D. 1907, testimony was taken, whereupon the Court did grant a rule upon you and each of you to appear and show cause why you should not bring an action of ejectment for the lands in dispute within six months from the date of the service of this rule upon you. The said rule was made returnable the first Monday of September next and unless you bring your action of ejectment to determine the title to said lands within six months from the date of the service of this rule by advertisement, you will be forever barred from bringing any suit at law or in equity to recover the title to the same.

Sheriff's office,
Huntingdon. Pa.
June 22, 1907.

FRANK W. STEWART,
Sheriff.

Harry E. Huston, Saltillo, Pa.

OLD SOL IS BUSY

The weather man has gotten his bearings and the overcoat is no longer popular. You are just as anxious to keep cool now as you were to keep warm and while we cannot regulate Old Sol's rays we can furnish you with good cool servicable clothing at zero prices.

STRAW HATS

A nice light weight straw hat looks cool and comfortable and can be had at prices from 50c to $1.25 in dress hats for men.
Childs' sailor and linen hats 25c, 30c and 50c each. Children's wash suits; Wny do you roast that little fellow in a heavy suit when you can buy him a cool wash suit for 50c, 65c, 75c, 1.00 and 1.25?

HARRY E. HUSTON,
SALTILLO, - - - PENNA

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA

Officers

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Frank O'Connor, C. B. Crum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Phone 102. Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANESTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

STATEMENT of the financial condition of the Mapleton School District for the year ending June 20, 1907.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of school tax.

DR.		
To amount of Duplicate	$963 28	
" 5 per cent. added on $163.58	8 18	
CR.		
By exonerations		8 35
" 5 per cent. off $750 39 for prompt payment		37 52
" 3 per cent. for collecting $750 39		22 52
" 5 per cent. for collecting $77 45		3 87
" 5 per cent for collecting $163 58		8 35
" Treasurer's receipts		890 00
Amount due from collector		$1 00
	$971 44	$971 44

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer of Mapleton school fund.

DR.		
To amount from previous year	$243 48	
"state appropriation	594 23	
" " " collector	890 00	
CR.		
By vouchers		$1428 87
" per cent. as Treasurer		28 57
Balance in Treasure's hands		270 27
	1727 71	1727 71

Balance in Treasurer's hands . $270 27

We the undersigned auditors of Mapleton Borough being duly sworn according to law do certify that we have audited the accounts of the Collector and Treasurer of Mapleton Borough for the year ending June 20, 1907, and find same as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals the 14th day of June A. D., 1907.

J. MELVIN MILLER.
C. W. SWOPE.
EDWARD McCARL.
Auditors.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
J. C. HAZLETT, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and J. F. Schock.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. BIBB.

Bad sick headaches, biliousness or constipation are quickly relieved by DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small pill safe pill—prompt and pleasant in action. Sold by Wright & Dell.

WINCHESTER

Smokeless Powder Shells
"LEADER" and "REPEATER"

The superiority of Winchester Smokeless Powder Shells is undisputed. Among intelligent shooters they stand first in popularity, records and shooting qualities. Always use them

For Field or Trap Shooting.

Ask Your Dealer For Them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ORBISONIA.

Justice Gehrett has been sick. We hope for an early recovery.

The wheat crop will likely be good as it seems to heading well. Hay-makin has begun.

Guy Bard and wife are spending a vist it among friends in this neighborhood.

Howard B. Middaugh spent Saturday in Mount Union.

Gretta Weston visited friends at Burnham and Lewistown during the past week.

P. W. Beatty and wife, of Newton Hamilton, visited Mrs. Joseph Little las Monday.

Saturday August 3rd, is the date fixed for the 21st annual picnic of the G. A. R. at Shade Gap. Good music, vocal and instrumental, base ball and other sports will be some of the events.

A new law makes the salaries of the Poor Directors $300. This is more than they have been getting.

Miss Nannie Taylor, who has been teaching school near Philadelphia for the past year, is at home on a vacation.

SEA BATHING IN CUBA.

If You Are Tempted to Try It, Resist the Inclination.

If you should chance to visit Cuba, officially or otherwise, and should desire to go in sea bathing, remember the advice of the Englishman and—don't.

For sea bathing in Cuba, like the ways of the heathen Chinee, is peculiar. The natives probably go through it as a religious penance, as, considered in the light of a diversion, it is simply ghastly. Say you reside in Havana, and, attracted by the beautiful tints of the tropic sea, you desire its intimate saline refreshment. You will notice, as you drive along the Malecon, immediately below that fine sea wall some curious masonry construction like the ruins of cells, over which the waves dash and disport themselves. These are, in fact, the remains of former baths that before the Gringo came were used by the natives. You will further notice that there prevail along the Malecon drive odors not at all suggestive of Araby the Blest, and when you find upon closer investigation that the odors are not wholly removed from the fact that all the sewers of the city seem to empty into the sea just below the wall you acknowledge that this fine Malecon promenade has its drawbacks.

The banos, or baths, are out at Vedado, a suburb of Havana, and you are likely to enjoy the drive along by the coast some six miles. The fringes of Havana, as you leave the city proper, are shabby enough, but there's the sea to gladden the eyes, and you anticipate sporting in those bright blue waters with relish.

The first intimation you have of the baths is the apparition of a frame structure that looks like a grand stand. You enter this and purchase your ticket. Then the misery begins. After the usual preliminary process, similar to that prevalent in a watering place in the United States, you go forth, expecting to come upon a sandy beach. Instead, you tread painfully upon sharp rock, and the sight of the place where you are expected to bathe gives you the horrors. It is a cell cut in the rock, with an opening to the sea, through which the water swishes and regurgitates with the advancing and retreating waves. This cell, if you have nerve enough, you descend into by means of steps, taking care not to slip, for the rock is like soap owing to the action of the seaweed. The bottom of the cell is formed of the rough rock, while sharp flints are plentifully strewn about. Your feet are soon lacerated and bleeding.

Suddenly you feel something nip your leg like a pair of powerful tweezers. You put your hand to the afflicted part and find that it is a crab that has laid hold of you. You glance about in hopeless desperation and see that other crabs are coming forth, with laudable politeness, to welcome you to this aquatic bower of bliss. "What in thunder," you think, "is the idea in walling you up in this fashion? Is it a survival of Spanish cruelty?" Then, as your gaze wanders out to sea, you see a long grayish black body shoot swiftly past. The explanation of the walling in part of the transaction is explained by that long, swiftly moving body, for this coast is infested by man eating sharks, and bathing without the precaution of a wall in front of you, with an opening in it just large enough to fill the cell with water, would be likely to prove more gratifying to some hungry shark than to you. You have paid $2, Spanish money, for this delightful experience, but then you can enjoy it just as long as you please.—Washington Post.

A Brightener of Faith.

Many a rusty anchor of our faith has been scoured and polished by the young servants of the church, enlisted under the banner of Christian Endeavor.—Rev. W. W. Sleeper.

MILL CREEK.

Most of our folks were abroad for the 4th and the day was one of exceptional quiet for those who did not go away, but it was much enjoyed by the home stayers, during the past week there was in the way of amusement for the young people a boating and fishing excursion given by Dr. and Mrs. Green on Wednesday, near Fern Hollow ar the foot of Terrace Knob. All in attendance report having had a delightful time. Those present beside the Dr. and his lady were Mrs. I. N. Foust, Mrs. Thomas Goodman, the Misses Gerber, Goodman, Ellis, Erancis and Meriam Foust, Messrs Dickenson, Rntherford, Goodman, of Mill Creek, Hazelett and Reed from Huntingdon.

A Lawn Fete was given at the home of Margaret Hicks last Tuesday afternoon and evening in honor of the Misses Gerber and Ellis guests of the Misses Fousts and Miss Hester Knhn of Altoona guest of the young lady at whose home the party was given. Those present was Miss Laura Black and Edna Baldwin and Master Baldwin, of Huntingdon, also Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Foust, Mrs. Nancy Simpson, J. G. Hicks and wife. the Misses Fousts, Gosuch, Etnier and Hall, Masters Faust, Gosuch, Etnier and Hicks, making twenty-five in number. Aside from the time taken for refreshments all enjoyed the games and social feature of the event.

Mr. and Mrs. George Laidlow aregetting great enjoyment out of the recently purchased trotter, which enables them to fully enjoy the beautiful scenery for which this vicinitv is noted.

Mrs. Dora Helfright, of Lewistown, visited her parents during the past week.

Our venerable Commoner J. G. Corbin is busy getting out the necessary timber for the erectiou of a home in the mount ain city, which he expects to occupy some time this fall, the work while some what strenuous seems to be succumbing to the indominable will power for which James G. is so noted.

Miss Kathyrine Gerber, of York, who has been the guest of the Miss Fousts for a few weeks past, returned to her home last Thursday. The young lady made many friends during her stay, who hope that she may come again to enjoy the beauties with nature has so profusely surrounded the "Home Village."

Mrs. Anna Hall received a letter from her son George, who has found his way into the state of Washington, having worked at several places in Montana and other states enroute to his present location.

RECEIVER'S SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned receiver of the Swope-Gayton Quarry Company will expose to sale on

Thursday, August 1st, 1907,

At One O'clock P. M.

upon the premises in Brady township, on north side of river from Mapleton, in accordance with a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, made on the 21st day of June, A. D., 1907, all of the following described real estate of the Swope-Gayton Quarry Company:

Begining at a stone heap, the common corner of lands of Swope, Kauffman, Gayton, Harbison-Walker Company and lands of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company; thence by lands of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company thirty-nine (39) degrees west forty-four (44) perches to a point where a sycamore stood (now an iron pin) on the eastern bank of the Pennsylvania Canal; thence along the eastern bank of the said canal to a point on the line of land of the Harbison-Walker Company, opposite the north-eastern abutment of the Mapleton bridge over the Juniata river: thence by lands of Harbison-Walker Company north nineteen (19) degrees thirty (30) minutes east sixty-two and eight-tenths (62.8) perches to stones; thence by same north four (4) degress twenty (20) minutes east thirty-one and three-tenths (31.3) perches to the place of beginning,

Containing Eight Acres,

more or less, together with

All Machinery and Fixtures

belonging to the manufacturing plant and all the rights and franchises of the said corporation.

The real estate above described contain large quantities of cement rock, which the said Swope-Gayton Querry Company have been using for the manfacture of cement blocks for building purposes and also manufacturing from stone upon said lands ballast for railroad purposes.

The plant is located near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and has a side track to the works.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down. 40 per cent. when the sale is confirmed by the Court and deed delivered, and the remaining 50 per cent. to be paid in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage of the purchaser. Leave is granted the receiver by the Court to accept in cash all the purchase money if the purchaser or purchasers thereof desire to pay the entire purchase money in cash. According to the decree of the Court the sale of this property will be made discharged of all liens and incumbrances, so that the purchaser thereof will take a good title thereto.

H. H. Waite, Attorney. B. F. GODARD, Receiver.

IF YOU WANT A JOB

Either in TIN, TIN SHINGLES, GALVANIZED or any METAL ROOFING.

Address - W. C. HASSENPFLUG,
704—WASHINGTON ST.,
HUNTINGDON, - PA.

HE GUARANTEES HIS WORK.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	F Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Markiesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.10 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH		NORTH
Expr's A M	STATIONS	Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO. Time Table No. 24, in Effect Monday, January 7, 1907.

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 15	3 50		
Mount Union Yard	9.20	3 55	11 20	
Augh. Mills	9 32	4 08	11 32	
Shirley	9 45	4 20	11 45	
Orbisonia	10 00	4 35	12 00	
	10 10	4 45	1 35	5 30
Booher Junction	10 15	4 50	1 40	5 34
Pogue	10 22	4 57	1 50	5 45
Three Springs	10 33	5 12	2 05	5 50
Saltillo	10 40	5 25	2 15	5 50
Kimmel	11 00	5 45	2 35	6 10
Cole's	11 13	5 58	2 50	6 38
Rocky Ridge	11 18	6 03	2 55	6 38
Martins	11 23	6 08	3 00	6 40
Cook's	11 28	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 40	6 25	3 15	6 50
Woodvale . . . . ARRIVE				7.05
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE				4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 40	8 25	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 50	8 35	4 40
Martins	6 20	12 54	8 39	4 44
Rocky Ridge	6 25	12 58	8 43	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 03	8 48	4 53
Kimmel	6 38	1 10	8 56	5 01
Saltillo	7 00	1 30	9 18	5 25
Three Springs	7 10	1 38	9 25	5 32
Pogue	7 25	1 50	†9 37	5 42
Booher Junction	7 35	1 58	9 45	5 50
Orbisonia	7 40	2 05	9 50	5 55
	7 55	2 10	10 10	
Shirley	8 10	2 25	10 25	
Augh. Mills	8 20	2 35	†10 35	
Mt. Union Yard	8 35	2 50	11 55	
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 40	2 55		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m.
4 50	6 55	Lv . . Orbisonia . . Ar	7 45	5 45
4 57	7 00	Groves Quarry	7 40	5 39
4 58	7 01	*Blacklog	7 39	5 38
5 06	7 08	*Cedar Rock	7 32	5 30
5 09	7 10	*Locke Valley	7 30	5 27
5 15	7 15	Ar . Shade Gap . Lv	7 25	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

Train No, 8 will have right of track over train No. 1 betweed Orbisonia and Coles.

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from he above Time-Table without notice.

Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.

†S—Regnlar Stop, F—Stop on sianal.
—Trains will not stop.

Pennsylvania R. R, Trains Leave Mt. Union

WESTWARD—5 27 a. m., 7 48 a., m., 9 39., a. m. 11 02 a. m., *16 p. m., 4 51 p. m., 7 21 p. m.

EASTWARD—6 17 a. m., 8 59 a. m., 11 58 a. m., 12 51 p. m., 3 11 p. m., 5 55 p. m., 7 29 p. m., 10 32 p. m.

R. S. SEIBERT, President and Gen Mgr. E. C. HALL, Superintendent.

William Reed & Son's

Store closes at 6 o'clock except Saturdays and 14th 20th

A Summer Store.

On the hottest day you will find the store a pleasant place to shop. The whole store is full of summer merchandise, things to make you more comfortable.

The Greatest Stock

of beautiful Wash Fabrics we have ever shown is now here. Many summer goods purchased last fall—months ago, have just come in. We insisted upon the right patterns though we were forced to wait a long time.

Most beautiful lawns in the newest patterns are here in a wonderful varie y of patterns at 10c, 12 1-2 and 15c. Better ones, lots of them np to 50c.

Madras Materials

For curtains by the yard 15c and up. A full line of Hammocks, Porch Screens, Porch Rugs, etc.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

PARKER'S STORE NEWS.

Fall | Builders' Hardware | Necessities

We shan't weary you with a long story, but we want you to know we are selling all staple goods at rock-bottom prices and will meet prices on all first-class standard goods. We are not selling you something for less than cost and then catch you on something you de not know the price of to make up the loss.

THE BEST GOODS WE CAN BUY is our motto

A few things you need for present use:

UNDERWEAR FOR CHILDREN, LADIES AND MEN

FELTS AND RUBBERS OF ALL KINDS.

WALL PAPER IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS
SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY
A Full Line of Notions and Dry Goods—New Goods are being added to these lines this week—Come and inspect them.

Flour and Feed at Bottom Prices

Anything You Need. Come and we will Try to Suit You.

A. M. PARKER,

Cor. Main and Sherman Sts., MAPLETON, PA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Myron McClain,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,
CASSVILLE, PA.
Caskets always in stock for Personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltillo lines.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

Wm. T. Webb,
CARPENTER & BUILDER
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.
Blueprints and specifications. Jobbing promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

DR. ROY E. BLACK,
DENTIST.
21 Washington Street
Huntingdon, Pa.
All branches of the profession given careful attention. Telephone connection. 2-7-06

DR. W. W. RUMBERGER,
DENTIST,
Post Office Building, MOUNT UNION, PA.
All branches of the profession given prompt and careful attention. 11-22-yr

A cleansing, clean, cooling, soothing healing household remedy is DeWitt's, Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve. For burns, cuts, scraiches bruises insect bites, and sore feet it is un-equaled. Good for Piles. Beware of imitations. Get DeWitt's. It is the best. Sold by Wright & Dell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If you want to buy, sell, or rent anything advertise in this Column. It will bring results.

ENTERPRISING People, whether farmers, laborers or mechanics use printed stationery. A year's supply costs less than a year's supply of common stock in small quantities. Samples and prices on application. ITEM office, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

WANTED—Locust wood suitable for insulator pin, 5 in. and up, 4 ft. 1 inch long, none to be split. All good Wood delivered to the mill at Mapleton will be paid for on the 10th. of each month for the delivery of the previous month. For further information address L. F. Treaster, Milroy, Pa. or J. B. Shuman, Huntingdon, Pa.

WANTED—2,000 Cords Paper wood. I will pay the highest cash market price for all kinds of paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton also extract wood, Rock Oak and Chestnut. Prompt cash, payment as fast as wood is loaded, F. O. B. cars here. For furteer information, plerse writh me.
B. F. Baker.
Mapleton Depot, April 15, 1907. 4t

WANTED—By Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope. SUPERINTENDENT 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill,

When there is the slightest indication of indigestion, heart burn, flatulence or any form of stomach trouble take a little Kodol occasionally and you will be afforded prompt relief. Kodol is a compound of vegetable acid and contains the juices found in a healthy stomach. Kodol digests what you eat, makes your food do you good. Sold by Wright & Dell.

When the baby is teething it is cross and restless; it becomes feeverish, and in many cases vomits a great deal and oftentimes cannot even keep cool water on the stomach. All the delicate little organs of the stomach are affected, bringing on colic and diarrhoea. Carcasweet for babies and children makes the stomach right and allays inflammation and prevents irritation. Cascasweet makes the baby happy and well. Sold by Wright & Dell.

Thousands of people are daily suffering with kidney and bladder troubles-dangerous ailments that should be checked promptly. DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are the best remedy for backache, weak kidney, inflammation of the bladder. There action is prompt and sure. A week's treatment for 25c. Sold by Wright & Dell.

The Difference.

"Look here, waiter," said a man in a city restaurant the other day, "is there any difference in your roast lamb and roast mutton? I don't detect any."

"Oh, yes," said the waiter. "You will notice that yesterday, when you had roast lamb, I gave you a bill for twenty-five cents. To-day, when you had roast mutton, I gave you one for twenty cents. There's the difference."—American Home Monthly.

SCALY ERUPTION ON BODY

Doctors and Remedies Fruitless—Suffered 10 Years—Completely Cured by Three Boxes of Cuticura.

"Small sores appeared on each of my lower limbs and shortly afterwards both of those limbs became so sore that I could scarcely walk. The sores began to heal, but small, scaly eruptions appeared. The itching was so severe that I would scratch the sores until the blood began to flow. After I suffered thus about ten years I made a renewed effort to effect a cure. The eruptions by this time had appeared on every part of my body except my face and hands. The best doctor in my native county and many remedies gave no relief. Finally my hair began to fall out and I was rapidly becoming bald. A few months after, having used almost everything else, I thought I would try Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap. After using three boxes I was completely cured, and my hair was restored, after fourteen years of suffering and an expenditure of at least $50 to $60 in vainly endeavoring to find a cure. B. Hiram Mattingly, Vermillion, S. Dak., Aug. 18, 1906."

Eleven per cent. of the population of the United States is foreign born.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

A Slight Gap.

A genealogist, like a poet, must be born, not made. The naive statements offered by persons whose one desire is to show a lineage which will secure them admittance to some exclusive organization drive the real genealogist to rage or tears.

"I don't see why I can't join the 'Daughters of the Early Founders,'" said an indignant young woman to a friend. "My line is perfectly clear except in one place. It's so absurb!"

"What is the troublesome place?" asked the genealogist.

"Oh, it's in the eighteenth century," said the young woman, with much irritation. "They just failed to keep the records, of course. Of all foolish things! Why, I can remember back to grandfather, you see, and mother remembers two more generations, and we're perfectly sure our ancestors came over from England in the seventeenth century. The name is spelled a little different, but of course it's they, because they must have come. And just because I haven't been able to connect them with great-great-great-grandfather in the eighteenth century, they won't let me in. It's so—so paltry!"—Youth's Companion.

The Doomed Paddle Wheel.

Some particulars as to the cost of working turbine and paddle wheel steamers off the British coast have been published, showing that the turbine steamer burned 0.472 ton of coal per nautical mile and the paddle wheel steamer 0.614 ton. The average speed of the turbine steamer was 22.2 knots and that of the paddle steamer twenty knots and the turbine steamer required less help.

A SMALL SECRET

Couldn't Understand the Taste of his Customers.

Two men were discusssing the various food products now being supplied in such variety and abundance.

One, a grocer, said "I frequently try a package or so of any certain article before offering it to my trade, and in that way sometimes form a different idea than my customers have.

For instance, I thought I would try Postum Food Coffee, to see what reason there was for such a call for it. At breakfast I didn't like it and supper proved the same, so I naturally concluded that my taste was different from that of the customers who bought it right along.

A day or two after, I waited on a lady who was buying a 25c package and told her I couldn't understand how one could fancy the taste of Postum.

'I know just what is the matter' she said, 'you put the coffee boiler on the stove for just fifteen minutes, and ten minutes of that time it simmered, and perhaps five minutes it boiled, now if you will have it left to boil full fifteen minutes after it commences to boil, you will find a delicious Java-like beverage, rich in food value of gluten and phosphates, so choice that you will never abandon it, particularly when you see the great gain in health.' Well, I took another trial and sure enough I joined the Postum army for good, and life seems worth living since I have gotten rid of my old time stomach and kidney troubles."

Postum is no sort of medicine, but pure liquid food, and this, together with a relief from coffee worked the change. "There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

HAPPINESS.

How happiness goes flaunting by,
As daily as a butterfly;
And when we catch the lovely thing,
Alas! it has a broken wing!

Carolyn Wells, in Life.

The BALKY BURRO.

By Herbert F. Coolidge.

"Mommy, there's two men in camp!" An earnest youth and an excited youngster rode a sturdy burro out from the timber and shouted the words simultaneously.

"Two men, laddies? Which way from, and what like are they?"

"One's a tall, Mexican-looking fellow," replied the youth. "His pardner is stubby and red-headed, the same two that the Vigilantes chased out of camp—and there hasn't been any sluice-box robbing since."

"They offered us $15 for Donk," added the youngster.

"And you refused it?" said the mother, severely, but with eyes twinkling.

"A thousand dollars in gold would not touch our Donk," averred the youngster.

The elder brother nodded his firm approval of the small boy's remark, then queried, "What do you suppose those toughs are snooping around trying to buy burros for, mother?"

"They want to rush to Coarse Gold Creek with the rest of the ninnies, I reckon. Or if they're the sluice-box robbers, maybe it's a cache of gold they've come for. But jump down from that thousand-dollar Donk of yours, both of you, and get ready for supper."

Early the next morning the youth, with his father's rifle on his shoulder, and the youngster, carrying Donk's bridle, went up the canon through the deserted camp. Donk was needed to drag a log to the wood pile, and if a squirrel could be knocked from a pine top, the bacon would last just so much longer.

The burro was nowhere to be found; but at the company's corral, his favorite haunt, the boys came upon tracks—Donk's tracks, and tracks made by long, French-heeled boots and short, wide, hobnailed shoes.

"They've stolen him!" said the youth, sorrowfully, and the youngster began to cry.

"Go back and tell mother I've gone after Donk," said the youth.

"I'm going with you—after Donk," declared the youngster, suddenly drying his tears and setting his jaws with a decision which his brother accepted as final.

Along the dusty trail up the canon they followed the tracks. They were covered by the lace-like tracings of creatures that crawl by night. "They've hours the start," observed the grave youth, sternly.

The trail divided at Sluice Valley, and the tracks and the trailers turned northward. About the middle of the forenoon the youngster broke a long silence. He had need of all his breath, for he had to walk very fast, when not trotting, to keep up with his brother.

"But Donk will balk," said he, not very hopefully. "Donk always balks, and nobody but us knows our system."

"He's traveling right along," the youth replied, impassively.

An hour later, when the youngster had fallen some distance behind, the youth again broke the silence:

"Feet gettin' sore, brother?"

"Ye—no, not very."

"Hungry?"

"You bet! Good and hungry."

"We're getting a good piece from home, and Donk is still traveling right along. Maybe you'd better go back and tell mother where I've gone."

The youngster promptly closed the gap between him and his brother. "I'm going with you—after Donk."

About noon the trail left Sluice Valley and began switch-backing up a ridge. And at the foot of the switchback the trailers found signs of much trampling. Donk's tracks, the front rims cutting sharp half-circles, were everywhere. The French-heeled boots and the hobnailed shoes had scraped and slid as if from much pulling and hauling. A little farther on they found in the dust the mold of a shaggy-coated, outstretched burro.

"Goody!" cried the youngster. "Donk's balked!"

Then from up the mountain came a muffled whack! whack! whack! And the youngster shuddered and almost cried, for he remembered how Donk had looked when first they bought him—a sorely beaten burro that had balked.

With beating hearts the brothers stole upward through the timber. They gained the first ascent, and there, on the backbone of a low, brushy ridge between two gullies, they saw a tall Mexican, and a stunted, red-haired man mauling the burro.

The youngster gasped and wrung his hands and wept softly. The youth, pale and trembling, cocked his father's rifle and was about to step forward when Donk suddenly dropped to his knees, flopped over sidewise, and lay sprawling.

The tall man hopped up and down in frantic rage, then strode down the bank of the right-hand gully to cut a new cudgel. The short fellow sat down on a rock, mopped his red face with a flaming red bandanna, then started down the left-hand gully for a drink.

"Come on!' whispered the youth; and the brothers crouched low between the brush walls of the trail and sneaked swiftly toward their donkey.

The little beast, although battered and bleeding and still half-reclining, was munching a mouthful of dry leaves as the boys approached him. Donk had never been known to miss an opportunity.

"Blow in his ear—just a little, mind you!" ordered the youth, as with half-raised rifle he watched both gullies.

"Whoo-o-o!" breathed the youngster, and with the swiftness of a jack-in-a-box Donk rose to his feet, his aerated ear pointing angularly outward.

The youth lowered his rifle, whipped out a pocket knife, severed the pack-rope, threw off a roll of blankets and a sack of flour that were lashed across the seat of an old riding saddle, and hurriedly mounted. As he settled into his seat the tall man emerged from a clump of willows with his cudgel.

For a moment he stood angrily trimming the stick, then suddenly raising his eyes, he gave the boys a fierce stare, and perked out a revolver.

"What you doin' there?" he yelled, shrilly.

"Don't you blow in his ear! Don't you!" begged the youngster, in a sacred stage whisper, scrambling frantically for a position behind the saddle. "Don't you blow in his ear till I get on."

The youth expected to be shot, but he sat motionless.

Bang! The tall man's bullet struck the saddlehorn and flew off, screaming.

"Mike, you fool," he yelled, "head 'em off! Shoot 'em! Shoot 'em, quick, or we lose the sack!"

As he leveled his revolver and fired again, the youth felt a wiry pair of arms clamp his waist, and bulging toadlike from a deep inhalation, he leaned quickly forward and sent a blast of air into Donk's fuzzy ear, at the same moment turning him about by a sharp blow on the cheek with his hat.

The bullets were flying from both gullies now; and as Donk whirled to lope homeward, his master puffed at his ears till he stretched himself like a greyhound.

For a hundred feet the trail kept the ridge top. The boys rode in full view of the murderous partners, clinging like leeches to their mount, terribly scared by the shots and shouts from behind and the bullets that whistled by them.

Still unharmed, they dashed over the crest of the ridge. They were now out of sight indeed, but they were in new danger.

For Donk, thoroughly roused at last, was racing down the side of the mountain like a hounded rabbit. His master had blown in his ear too hard and too often.

It is against burro nature to run away, but once started, it is also against burro nature to stop or to swerve aside for anything whatever. Donk, entirely oblivious to the safely winding switch-backs, went down the rough and precipitous slope with the headlong velocity of a rolling boulder

The boys had blown too hard in Donk's ear before—nothing else saved them. With cool-headed precision the youth calculated Donk's leaps and bounds, and with knees tensely gripped and shoulders deftly shifting into balance, successfully offset them. The youngster, his arms clasped tightly about his brother's waist and his heels digging into Donk's flanks, clung blindly. So, breathless and nerve-strained, they made the descent to Sluice Valley in safety.

Just before dark that evening a battered burro bore his two years masters to the door of their mother's cabin, and while she welcomed them with tears and caresses, Donk, intent on retrieving a lost opportunity, licked up the potato parings which he had failed to come for that morning.

Later, when they, including Donk, went into the cabin, and with barred doors awaited the appearance of the sluice robbers—who were never again seen in that part of the country—they discovered a shot-bag full of ill-gotten gold wrapped in a coat tied behind the saddle.

When the men had all straggled back from the rush to Coarse Gold Creek, it was planned to divide the sack in equal parts among those who had lost by the rifling of sluice-boxes. But every miner scornfully refused his share, and the gold was laid aside, to be used a little later for the boys' education.—Youth's Companion.

As evidence of the decline of tipping in England it is stated that the number of public houses in 1881 was 96,727, and in 1904 the number was 91,502.

THE AMERICAN HUNTER.

("The American souvenir hunter will steal anything but a cellar full of water."—Admiral Bob Evans.)

The souvenir hunter faces him out
To the groaning banquet board,
And a coffee pot, with a silver spout,
He adds to his mighty hoard;
Some bananas—a plate of macarons
For the kids he stows away;
And, just for good measure, six silver spoons
He takes as he sings this lay:
Hunting the snark, hunting the shark,
Hunting the lion or deer,
Is nary a fraction or decimal mark
To hunting the souvenir.

Where'er he goes, he deftly lifts
A much-prized object or two;
Some knicknacks—perhaps they're wedding gifts—
But he hopes it won't trouble you;
He never steals—oh fie! nay, nay!
The fiend merely takes along
Some keepsakes to cheer his lone way
As he carols his daily song:
Hunting the snark, hunting the shark,
Hunting the lion or deer,
Is nary a fraction or decimal mark
To hunting the souvenir.

Gerald—Weren't we engaged last year? Geraldine—I presume so, if you were here when I was.—Judge.

"Is Jones a man of more than average intelligence?" "Yes. His wife died ten years ago, and he's still a widower."—Judge.

Mr. Jawback—The biggest idiots always seem to marry the prettiest women. Mrs. Jawback—Now, you're trying to flatter me.—Cleveland Leader.

Knicker—Do you consider poker a game of chance? Bocker—Purely. Sometimes my wife finds it out, and then again she doesn't.—Harper's Bazar.

"The way of the transgressor is hard," quoted the Wise Guy. "It ought to be," added the Simple Mug; "it is surely travelled enough."—Philadelphia Record.

How beautifully the poet says, "They also serve who only stand and wait." "Not much they do, if it's a quick lunch restaurant he means."—Baltimore American.

Hawley—So her father objected to your suit, eh? Sapleigh—Oh, no, me clothes were perfectly satisfactory. It was me he objected to, doncher know.—Chicago Daily News.

Baggs—What do you say to your wife when you come home late at night? Jaggs—Foolish man! What makes you think I get a chance to talk.—Cleveland Leader.

Anxious Mother—I hope you are not thinking of marrying young Clarkson. He spends every cent he earns. Pretty Daughter—Oh, well, he doesn't earn very much.—Chicago Daily News.

Patience—How is it you enjoy the German opera so much, when you don't understand a word of German? Patrice—I don't have to talk in German, you know!—Yonkers Statesman.

"You look downcast, old man." "Yes, I feel that way. I asked Miss Hoamley to marry me and she fixed the day in the last week of June." "Well, the time will pass quickly." "Yes, that's what's worrying me."—Philadelphia Press.

"You don't seem to like Miss Gabbie, Mrs. Malaprop," remarked Mrs. Browne. "Why is it?" "I detest her," replied Mrs. Malaprop, "because she's nothing but a scandal mongrel and everybody that knows her will collaborate that statement."—Philadelphia Press.

Inquisitive Acquaintance—Have you ever thought what you would do if your gas bag should collapse while you are half a mile or more up in the air? Daring Aeronaut—Often. I should start at once for terra firma by the shortest possible route.—Chicago Tribune.

"Yes," said the prospective purchaser, "I always select an automobile by its motors." "But don't you pay any attention to its finish?" asked the salesman, who had been showing the upholstering and brass trimmings. "Oh, no. All of my automobiles generally finish up in a tree or in a haystack."—Chicago Daily News.

Metaphors from Metals.

"It is most amazing," said a metallurgist, "how the world relies on metals for its metaphors and similes.

"Thus an orator is silver-tongued or golden mouthed. An explorer is bronzed by African suns. A resolute chap has an iron will. A sluggard moves with leaden feet. An ostrich has a copper lined stomach. A millionaire has tin. A swindler is as slippery as quicksilver. A borrower has brass."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

In Courtesy Only.

"Do you ever talk back to your wife?" asked the solicitous friend.

"Sometimes," answered Mr. Meekson; "a very little; just to show her that I have not gone to sleep."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Emma Stolt, of Appleton, Wisconsin.

"A neighbor advised me to use Peruna. I began to improve at once."

MRS. EMMA STOLT.

Mrs. Emma Stolt, 1069 Oneida St., Appleton, Wis., writes:

"Peruna has done me a great deal of good since I began taking it, and I am always glad to speak a good word for it.

"Three years ago I was in a wretched condition with *backaches, bearing down pains,* and at times was so sore and lame that I could not move about. I had inflammation and irritation, and although I used different remedies they did me no good.

"A neighbor who had been using Peruna advised me to try it, and I am glad that I did. I began to improve as soon as I took it and I felt much better.

"I thank you for your fine remedy. It is certainly a *godsend to sick women.*"

Catarrh of the Internal Organs.

Miss Theresa Bertles, White Church, Mo., writes:

"I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, bowels and internal organs. Everything I ate seemed to hurt me. I never had a passage of the bowels without taking medicine. I was so tired mornings, and ached all over. I had a pain in my left side, and the least exertion or excitement made me short of breath.

"Now, after taking Peruna for six months, I am as well as I ever was. Peruna has worked wonders for me. I believe Peruna is the best medicine in the world, and I recommend it to my friends."

America now leads the world in the manufacture, sale and use of automobiles.

Tone Up With Good Paint

It is good business to keep property "toned up."

A coat of **Pure White Lead Paint** not only makes things look better and gives them a higher selling value, but it makes things wear better and gives them a higher value for long wear.

Pure White Lead gives an opaque, durable coat that protects and preserves from the ravages of time and weather.

Prospective buyers of **Pure White Lead** have heretofore been subject to much attempted fraud in adulteration and substitution. You are now protected by the Dutch Boy trade mark which is found on the side of kegs containing only **Pure White Lead**, made by the Old Dutch Process.

Look for the boy.

SEND FOR BOOK

"A Talk on Paint," gives valuable information on the paint subject. Sent free upon request.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia [John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.] Pittsburgh [National Lead & Oil Co.]

Overheard on the street: "What did he look like? Why, he looked like a cake of soap that has lain in a bath tub all night."—Detroit News.

The gold mines of Western Australia have paid dividends amounting to over $70,000,000.

COULD HARDLY TOTTER ABOUT.

A Vivid Description of the Most Insidious of Diseases.

Miss Emma Shirley, Killbuck, N. Y., writes: "Kidney disease mysteriously fastened itself upon me two years ago and brought awful headaches and dizzy spells. I was all unstrung, weak and nervous, could scarcely totter about. Pains in the side and back completely unnerved me. My food distressed me, I looked badly and the kidneys were noticeably deranged. I sank lower and lower until given up, and at this critical time began with Doan's Kidney Pills. Details are unnecessary. Twelve boxes cured me and I weigh six pounds more than ever before. They saved my life."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

The Place for Pears.

The best soil for pears is probably a clay loam, or where the loam overlies a clay subsoil. Of course, pears will grow and produce well on what is known as a gravel loam, with a clay subsoil, but this is not so ideal as a clay loam. Whatever the location is, however, it must be dry; if not naturally dry, it should be made so by drainage. Low land, is a very poor place on which to establish a pear orchard. The situation should be where there is plenty of sunshine and a free circulation of air at all times. The trees then have a better chance to mature their wood and ripen their fruit properly.—Epitomist.

Vigorous Cockerels.

The importance of a good male to head the breeding pen is not sufficiently realized by many poultry keepers, and now that the wide distribution of good stock has made it possible to get good breeding males for a small price, the advantages of increased size in the flock and better egg yield ought to be insistently preached to the end that all the stock be brought up to a higher standard of profitableness. It may be made decidedly more profitable; an increase of half a pound only in a hundred chicks means fifty pounds more of meat, which is worth three times what a good male will cost; an increase of half a dozen eggs per head of layers means a decided increase in the yearly profit from eggs.—American Poultry Advocate.

Docking Lambs.

All lambs should be docked. It is not a cruel operation, if performed when they are a week old, and it is one that is absolutely necessary for cleanliness and appearance.

Docking looks to be simple enough, but it requires great care. If the tail is cut too short with a knife the lamb is likely to bleed to death. Some shepherds sear with a hot iron the end of the tail after being cut with a knife or chisel on a block of wood, and this generally stops bleeding.

After the operation the end of the tail should be covered with clear pine tar—some shepherds use coal tar—to prevent flies from troubling the lambs. The animals should be watched closely, particularly if the docking is done late in the season, until the wound has healed, to see that no flies have attacked them.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Mulching for the Orchard.

An orchard requires mulching, should be plowed in spring not over three inches and some barn dressing harrowed in or else chemicals used; one hundred pounds nitrate of soda, two hundred of bone, two hundred of potash mixed, make a good thing for trees. W. A. Davis of Garland, Me., bought a farm on which were trees both young and old. He applied the chemicals to the old orchard and I never saw a more handsome sight. In 1905 he got it pruned and put on ten cents worth of fertilizer to each tree, in 1906 he added more chemicals (twenty-seven cents worth in the two years to each tree) and got a handsome lot of fruit. Neighbors told him he would spoil the apples, but he said "let her spoil." This spring he would get some more chemicals. He harvested 155 barrels last year, and marketed all. He is well pleased, for he got a big price.—A. A. Eastman, in the American Cultivator.

Utilize the Feathers.

Many a thrifty housewife, who dislikes to see small things go to waste, can put the feathers from dressed poultry to a variety of uses. Small, soft feathers may be used for making quilts and pillows, if stripped from the quills and cleaned. The cleaning process may be accomplished by putting the stripped feathers into a tub and covering them with cold water in which quicklime has been slacked, using a gallon of water to a pound of lime.

Keep the feathers in the tub for two or three days, and stir them occasionally. Squeeze them out, put in strong paper bags and place them in a warm place to dry.

If the feathers are to be used in quilts, they should be first put into heavy ticking, and the ticking covered with silk, sateen, or whatever is to be used for the outside. If the ticking is rubbed thoroughly with a piece of soap that has been dipped in water often, the feathers will not be so apt to work out.

Turkey wings were an important factor in many old-fashioned southern homes, and in many localities of Virginia and Kentucky now, every hearth has its special wing duster appropriately bound in red flannel which is considered vastly superior to any machine made dust brush.—Farmers' Call.

Lawns and Weeds.

Several home owners have asked how lawns can be kept free from weeds. The only entirely satisfactory way is by pulling up or cutting off the weeds as they appear. There are liquid applications advertised for destroying weeds, but it stands to reason that anything powerful enough to effect a weed must be equally harmful to the grass. The only way in which an application could be used safely and effectively is by applying it to each weed, and this involves about as much labor as digging or pulling it up. Pull a weed, cut off its top below the crown and that's the end of it; therefore this method is advised as the most satisfactory one for ridding a lawn of these pests.

But, of course, such a method cannot be applied to a large lawn, or one would be spending nearly all his time fighting weeds. Much can be done to lessen the chances of injury from these intruders by so feeding the sward that it will get and keep the start of them. Encourage it to "stool" out so thickly that ordinary weeds will not be able to establish themselves among it, or will be choked to death by its luxuriant development. Great care ought to be taken to procure only perfectly clean seed. But, with all possible precautions against them, weeds will come in, and such aggressive and persistent ones as thistles, dandelions and dock only can be kept down by pulling or cutting, or so feeding the grass that its luxuriance makes their presence hardly noticeable.—Outing Magazine.

Feeding Brood Mares.

All who have any experience in feeding brood mares know that they should have special attentions, and feeding different from others. The Farm Stock Journal calls attention to the fact that intelligent and successful breeders feed the brood mare as follows: A mixture of two parts of oats and one part corn and have it chopped. For every hundred pounds of this add seventy-five pounds of bran and twenty-five pounds of oil meal. Feed about a gallon to each 1000 pounds of live weight twice each day. At the other feed give three ears of corn for each 1000 pounds of live weight. These amounts are, of course, for the mare that is not doing hard work. If she is used as a work horse, more of the mixture should be given and more corn should be taken into the ration. In addition to this she should have all the clean, bright hay that she desires. A mixture of clover and timothy cut about the time the first blooms of the clover are turning brown and cured without a rain is much better than either timothy or clover alone. If this kind of hay is given it is not necessary to mix any oil meal with the ration as above suggested.

Do not attempt to raise a colt without giving the mare oats. The colt must have nerve force, and this can be best given it by the oats through the mother's milk. Then the colt must have protein to form flesh and frame. This, too, can be best given in the oats to the mother. A successful ration can hardly be built for the mare nursing a colt, without oats.

How to Feed Silage.

Will you tell a young dairyman something about how much silage to feed at a time, and does it effect the milk hurtfully in any way ? I intend to build a silo this year and put up my corn fodder and all for my cows.

T. T. Raymond.

On the points named we give our correspondent the experience of the Illinois Experiment Station, as follows:

The average dairyman feeds from thirty to forty-five pounds of silage a day to each cow. This means that an acre of land yielding six tons of green corn will supply the average ration of silage for seven months to three animals. The amount of green corn raised per acre ranges from eight two twenty-two tons.

The silage should always be fed after milking on account of the odor that it imparts. If fed before it is apt to taint the milk, or at least cause it to have an objectionable odor. It is also important that no silage is left lying round in the barn or scattered in the feeding alleys. The mangers, alleys and every part of the barn should be entirely free from silage as soon as the cows have finished eating that part of their ration. Years of experience and many careful experiments have shown that silage is one of the best milk producing foods that cows can be fed. If the barn is properly ventilated and no silage is left strewn around the floor to decay and to load the air with its odor, there will be no objections to the feeding of silage. It is the careless and indifferent dairymen who have led many people engaged in the milk business to condemn the silo.

1. Silage is more palatabale the year through than dry corn fodder.

2. It is succulent, which makes it a satisfactory substitute for grass.

3. Stock will consume more silage than dry roughage.

4. It greatly increases the number of animals that can be kept on given acreage.—Indiana Farmer.

In His Pocket.

"Do you believe every man has his price?"

"No; but I believe every man wishes he did."—Houston Post.

HOME IDEAS AND ECONOMIES

Coffee Bags.

Get one yard of cheesecloth, fold to make it double, then sew in squares to make little bags to put your coffee in. Every morning take a fresh one, and this keeps the coffee pot nice and clean, your coffee always nice and clear, ready to serve at once.

A Good Wood Filler.

Soak newspapers in a paste of half a pound of flour, half a pound of alum, and three quarts of water. Mix together and boil. This mixture, which should be as thick as putty, may be forced into cracks, in floors, wainscotting, etc., with a case knife. It hardens like papier mache, neatly and permanently filling any cracks to which it may be aplied.

Blackened Patches on Ceilings.

When incandescent mantles are used the ceiling immediately over often becomes blackened, while the rest remains quite clean. If whitewashed, the places can be cleaned by being rubbed over with a mixture of starch and water of the consistency of cream. A soft flannel cloth may be used. When quite dry, spread a newspaper underneath and gently rub off the starch. It will bring the black with it.

For Cleaning Laces.

When summer clothing requires attention and dainty articles soon soil, the following wrinkle for French cleaning these garments is a great saving of expense and most satisfactory in results. By this means delicate laces, nets, silks, ties, etc., can be cleaned in a few minutes at home with much satisfaction, the result often being magical. Take equal quantities of ordinary household salt and flour. Mix well together, and lightly rub in the soiled article until quite clean; then shake well to free from the powder.

Good Houshold Hints.

If a few grains of salt are sprinkled on the coffee before the water is added it will bring out and improve the flavor.

A tiny piece of lump charcoal placed in the saucepan when boiling greens or onions will prevent the odor penetrating all over the house.

Alum added to the water in which clothes are rinsed will render the garments incombustible, especially children's flannels.

Medicine stains on silver spoons are removed by rubbing with a rag dipped in sulphuric acid. The spoon should be well washed afterward with soapsuds.

Iron Rust Removed.

Iron rust may be removed by hydrochloric acid. Wash well in some disinfecting soap and warm water; spread stained portion over a bowl containing one quart of water and one teaspoonful of borax. Apply acid, drop by drop, until stain brightens; then dip stain at once into the water. If not removed use same method until stain disappears. Care should be taken to use either borax or ammonia in rinsing water.

Lemon juice and salt will also remove iron rust. Sprinkle stain with salt and moisten with lemon juice; lay in the sun. This method is slower, and less likely to affect material. Either method will extract color.

Recipes.

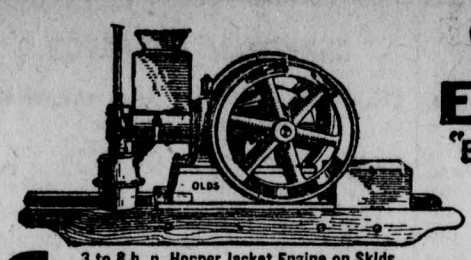
Hermits—Three eggs, 1 cup butter, 1 1-2 cups sugar, 1 1-2 cups raisins chopped, 1-2 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cassia, cloves, all-spice; drop in pan.

Peanut Cookies—Cream 1 cup sugar, 1-2 cup butter, 2 eggs, 2 cups of flour, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, 1 cup chopped peanuts; roll out and bake in a quick oven.

Feather Cake—Beat 2 eggs to a stiff froth, add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, then 1 cup of sugar, then dissolve 1-4 teaspoonful of soda and 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar in 1-2 cup of milk; stir this mixture and, last of all, stir in 1 1-2 cups of flour slowly. This is an excellent recipe for making cream pies also.

Strawberry Dessert—Place alternate layers of hot cooked cracked wheat and strawberries in a deep dish; when cold turn out on platter, cut in slices and serve with cream and sugar or strawberry juice; wet the moulds with cold water before using. This moulded in small cups, makes a dainty dish for the sick. Wheatlet can be used in the same way.

Rice Meringue—One-half tea cup of rice, 1 quart of milk, 4 eggs, 8 tablespoons of sugar, a little salt; boil the rice in milk until soft, beat the yolks of eggs with 4 spoons of sugar and stir in the rice while it is hot, flavor with vanilla; put the mixture into a pudding dish; beat the whites of eggs dry in the other 4 spoons of sugar, spread the frosting over the pudding and bake a light brown.



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William Waldorf Astor has divided $50,000 among four London charities for the care of homeless and destitute children.

A Dublin policeman whose wife presented him with triplets has been made a sergeant—a stripe for each baby. N.Y.—29

The huge serpent, the boa constrictor, has 320 pairs of ribs.

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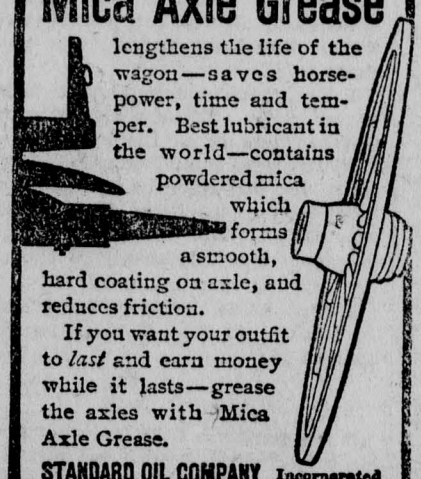

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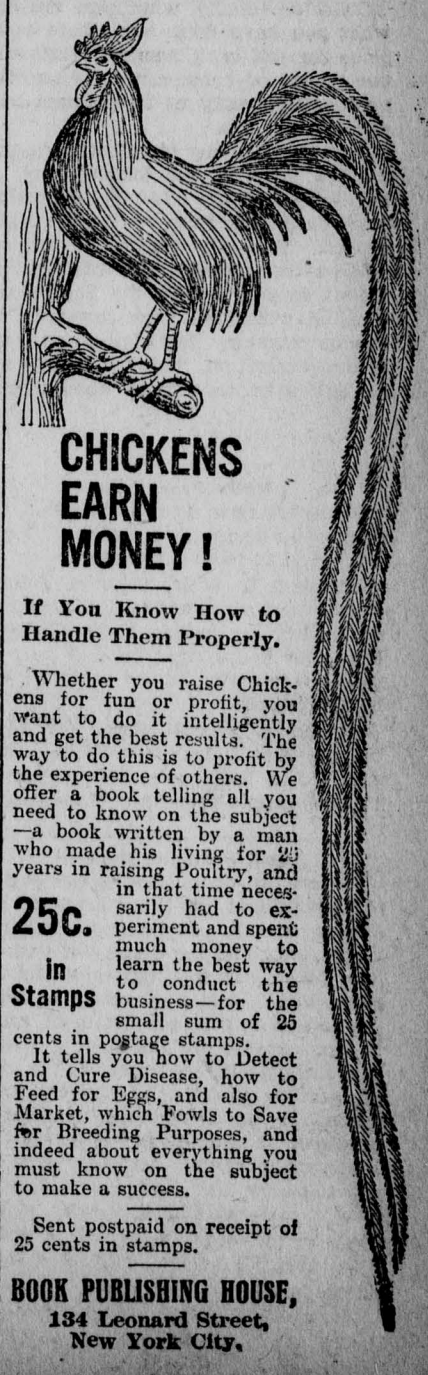

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134 Leonard Street, New York City.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

July 21: "Poverty in Spirit."—Matt. v, 3.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, D. D.

Passages for reference—Ps. li, 17; Prov. xvi, 19; Matt. xxiii, 12; Luke xviii, 28-30; I Pet. v, 5.

"All of you gird yourself with humility, to serve one another; for God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble."

This is a quality of soul which has not been highly appreciated among men and is not yet at a premium in the estimation of the majority of people. Yet it is one of the most valuable assets of human nature. Perhaps one reason why it has not been more valued is that its real nature has been little understood. Counterfeits and caricatures of it have been abundant, but the true article has not been so common as is desirable.

A good way to sharply define it is to get a picture of its opposite clearly in mind. The opposite of poverty of spirit is pride. It is unquestionable that one who in pride holds himself as superior to others and deals with them haughtily will find those who will be cowed and overawed by his self important bearing, His self sufficiency will impress the timid and unlearned as a mark of superior ability. But among reasoning and sober minded folk all such pomposity and arrogant assumption meet merited contempt. It is all of the spirit of heathenism and is doomed as the spirit of the Christ and the better manhood gain ascendency in the world. It wrecked all of the old civilisations and almost dissolved human society.

Permanent human association can be built on no foundation narrower than that which was laid by Jesus Christ. The universal brotherhood of men must be recognized and the right of every one to just and merciful consideration. Each must esteem himself as entitled to no more than the next man and must find his own place, not in making others serve him, but in giving loving and free ministration to the needs of others.

Poverty of spirit is far from being servile in character, is not false to fact in placing an underestimate on self either in ability or rights, is not even remotely related to sycophancy and fawning obsequiousness. It justly esteems its own worth and because of genuine nobility is able to recognize nobility and worth in others and to dare go down to the unworthy and ignoble and assist them to rise to better life.

Not only is poverty of spirit a mark of true manhood and womanhood and attractive in society of all that is best and purest. It is also the one right attitude of soul toward God. What has any one of us that he did not receive? What place is there for pride either in what we are or in what we have done? Suppose we are gifted with talent in some line above the ordinary run of common men, what of it? Are we deserving of credit because we found ourselves so endowed? It is a gift from God. Rather it is a trust from Him given for service and for which He will hold us to strict accounting.

Consider soberly what you are and what you have done, and there is no place for self complacency. Rather is there need of confession of unworthiness and entreaty of forgiveness both of God and men.

Do not under any circumstances simulate a modesty and humility you do not have inside. That is if possible more despicable than vanity, pride and conceit. But as you value sterling nobleness of nature cultivate by all means in your power the humbleness of mind which has been shown in Jesus, our Master. Self abasement is the truest exaltation, but he who seeks exaltation knows not self abasement.

Notes From Afar.

There are now sixteen Christian Endeavor newspapers in Europe. These are found in twelve countries.

A friend in Lodz, Russian Poland, writes that even with all the stirring times they are having there Christian Endeavor keeps right on and new societies, especially Junior societies, are being formed.

During a recent period of eight months the Endeavorers of the Chittoor union, India, preached the gospel to 2,330 people in seventy-three places.

Still Ready to Serve.

We are by no means at the end of the usefulness of the Christian Endeavor society. It has now attained its majority and the dignity of twenty-five years. It has perfected its organization. It is now ready to serve the church in a great variety of ways. It can prepare its millions of young and enthusiastic members for the type of service which the church most needs. It can do anything reasonably required. But underneath this multiplicity of effort, this flexibility of method, there is the firm foundation of loyalty to Jesus Christ, loyalty to His church—confession, service, fellowship, loyalty! From these roots grows the Endeavor tree with its leaves and flowers and diversified fruits.—Rev. W. W. Sleeper.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning July 21.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Present day applications of the last six commandments.—Ex. xx, 12-17.

Having studied the first four commandments, which sum up our duty to God, we now turn to the last six commandments, which refer to the duty of man to man. These commandments are of great importance. It is in vain for any man to attempt to serve God and not be just and honest toward his fellow human beings, whether they live next door to him or on the opposite side of the globe. We are not only to love God, but also our "neighbors as ourselves," and every human being is our neighbor.

1. The fifth commandment enjoins children to honor and obey their parents. "Honor thy father and thy mother." This is a most important command and one that needs to be especially emphasized today. The command now seems to be reversed, and many parents obey their children. But the fault lies largely with themselves. There is too much pampering of children and too much effeminate dealing with them, which is called ruling by kindness and love. But it is not love on the part of parents, but weakness. Whether by love or by rod, without tyranny, children should be controlled. If not, the future has in store ruined men and broken hearted parents. But children and youths must not count themselves guiltless. The selfish, ungrateful, disobedient child cannot be too severely condemned. Parents live largely for their children and would die for them. What less can children do, therefore, than to love, honor and obey their parents?

2. The sixth commandment condemns murder. "Thou shalt not kill." But there are different ways of disobeying this command. Christ says, "He that hateth his brother is a murderer." If we would keep this commandment, we must not only refrain from taking a human life, but keep out of our minds and hearts all malice and hatred.

3. The seventh commandment forbids impurity. "Thou shalt not commit adultery." The sin of impurity is appalling in the present age. The overt sin of adultery is committed with increasing rapidity. All the Mormons of our country do not live in Utah. Divorces are greatly on the increase, and many of the divorcees by marrying again are morally, if not legally, breaking this commandment. The hearts of the young are often contaminated. Vicious literature, vulgar stories, indecent pictures pasted on billboards and published as advertisements, are playing havoc with the innocency and purity of youth. Christian Endeavor young men and women should avoid all forms of impurity. Do not tell or even listen to an impure story. Avoid books of an impure character. Listen not to the soft and flattering words of those who would ruin you. Above all, keep yourself pure in heart, for "the pure in heart shall see God."

4. The eighth commandment forbids dishonesty. "Thou shalt not steal." Honesty is the foundation of a true character. The dishonest man is despised by all men. And there are other ways of stealing than by taking money out of another's pocket. Any kind of dishonesty is theft. The capitalist who waters his stock, the merchant who by shrewd (?) business methods takes a penny or a million dollars that are not honesty his, are thieves. The revelations of dishonest dealings in politics and business in recent years have been appalling, but they should teach the youth of America the important lesson of strict honesty in all things, little as well as great.

5. The ninth commandment forbids false witness bearing. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." In this commandment all forms of lying are forbidden, from false gossip about our neighbors to perjury before a court of justice. A liar is an abomination to God and to man, and one who has the reputation of defaming the character of others is shunned by all who can possibly avoid them. Stand for truthfulness at all times.

6. The tenth commandment forbids covetousness. "Thou shalt not covet." Covetousness is on the increase. As Christians we should be satisfied with what God has given us and not desire what belongs to others, for the desire may develop into the attempt to possess ourselves wrongfully of them.

BIBLE READINGS.

Matt. v, 21-24, 27-32; xv, 4-9; I Thess. iv, 1-6; Col. iii, 8-14; Eph. vi, 1-4; Rev. xxii, 11-15.

The Beautiful.

It is a part of a true Endeavor training to be helped to see what surroundings, what actions, what sounds and sights are beautiful and why they are beautiful. Right ideas regarding the beautiful in public worship would be an immense help in all our churches. Beautiful outlines, beautiful proportions, beautiful colors, beautiful music, beautiful conduct, the fitness of things, the influence of harmony upon the spiritual life, all this is a new world to our young people and but partially explored by their elders.—Christian Work and Evangelist.

Killing Monotony.

Monotony is the result of getting into ruts. In some things ruts are good. Indiscriminate condemnation of them is shortsighted. Some ruts are in place in a prayer meeting. It is helpful to observe some forms, such as having the leader face the led, as having a certain time to begin and to close, as having every one seated, and as always having prayer in a prayer meeting. Some things never become monotonous, no matter how often repeated. Breathing does not become monotonous. Your heart beats are not monotonous. Vital things do not become stereotyped and stale. It is getting into ruts in non-essential things that becomes tiresome. The leader may always face those he leads, but he need not always do it in the same way. A prayer meeting should always have prayer and singing and Scripture reading and testimonies, but not always in the same order and the same style. And that is just the way monotony in a meeting puts it to sleep. The same invariable order of things, it doesn't matter whether it is sing, pray, read, or read, pray, sing, or pray, read, sing, tends to kill the interest and make the meeting dull.—Dr. John F. Cowan in the Australian Golden Link.

Near Antioch.

A new Christian Endeavor society has been organized at Kassab, at the foot of Mount Cassius, a day's journey from Antioch, in Asia. This society consists entirely of girls and has nearly fifty members. Nearly 200 girls go to the meetings, but many are not ready to join as active members. So many younger children are interested in the work that they will soon start a Junior society for both girls and boys.

The Importance of the Prayer Meeting.

The prayer meeting has fallen upon evil days in many of our churches. The materialism, the rush, the hurry, the unspiritual trend of the time, are against us in some quarters. It needs some reviving influence. The church will always need the unabashed testimony of outspoken believers. "Wanted—A testifying church," might well be printed in every church paper and inscribed on every church wall. The church can never flourish while one man, however eloquent and gifted, does all the preaching and all the praying. It is undemocratic, unscriptural, suicidal. The community of the disciples in the upper room, we may infer from the narrative, did not listen to a sermon, but did engage in a prayer and testimony meeting. Wherever the pentecostal spirit has flourished the prayer meeting or something like it has also flourished. Wherever souls are saved and men are brought near to Christ there is some provision for united prayer and open confession of the Master.—Francis E. Clark, D. D., in Pine Tree Endeavorer.

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Tickets at the lower rate good only in coaches. Tickets at the higher rate good in Parlor or Sleeping Cars in connection with proper Pullman tickets.

July 18, August 1, 15, and 29, and September 12, 1907

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

PHILADELPHIA'S GREAT WEEK.

July 15 to 20, when the Elks hold their Annual Reunion in Philadelphia, will be a glorious week in the Quaker City. Not for years have such elaborate preparations been made to honor the City's guests as those which are now being made to welcome members of the Order, and to entertain the thousands who are expected to visit the city during the week.

A grand Court of Honor in Broad Street, the most magnificent structure of the kind ever erected in America, and costing $50,000, will be a great feature of the occasion. Every night during the week this Court of Honor, together with the City Hall, will be illuminated by myriads of electric lights of various colors.

On Wednesday, July 17, a massed band parade of over 2000 musicians will take place.

On Thursday, July 18, the Grand Parade of all visiting Elks will occur. Over 15,000 men from all sections of the country will participate. Each Lodge will have its own band and will wear a distinct uniform. Each uniform will typify the state or city represented by the lodge. Many of the uniforms will be historical and picturesque.

On Saturday, July 20, there will be a grand excursion to the seashore. Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City, Asbury Park, and other popular resorts are within easy reach of Philadelphia by the fast express trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Excursion tickets to Philadelphia will be sold July 13 to 17, inclusive, at reduced rates from stations over 100 miles from Philadelphia.

For exact fares and conditions of tickets, consult nearest Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agent.

THE CHOICEST CIGARS AND TOBACCO

On the market are the kinds from which our stock is selected. The following 5-cent brands speak for themselves: Dundreary, Buck, Square Deal, Wild Indian and Happy Sam. The well-known "El Galleo" brands of 10c. and 25c. cigars in stock. Popular and select brands of chewing and smoking tobacco. For pipe or cigarrette smoke Continental Cubes, Tuxedo and Old English Curve Cut.

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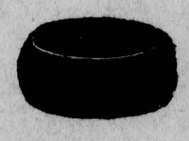

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